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Is several months off but it is time to make your arrangements if you intend to heat your house with a

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HEARNE ACQUITTED.

After an Hour and a Half's Deliberation, the Jury Returns a Verdict of "Not Guilty."

The Hearne murder trial terminated last Saturday by an acquittal of the doctor. We append extracts from the Post-Dispatch's report of the close of the trial:

DR. AND MRS. HEARNE ON THE STAND.

The defense rested its case yesterday afternoon in a blaze of excitement by putting Dr. and Mrs. Hearne on the stand in quick succession, the latter first. The woman made a much better witness than the man, everything considered. Her answers were simple, concise, and never once did she lose her remarkable self-possession.

Mrs. Hearne told the jury the story of the murder in much the same way that she has always told it to her friends. She said:

"I was at a card party at Mr. Munger's. We got home between 11 and 12, nearer 12. We entered the front door. My husband went to the back of the house to get a drink. I went upstairs to bed. I undressed in Mr. Stillwell's room. Mr. Stillwell undressed in his room. When I was ready for bed I went into his room. There were two beds there. The two children were in one asleep."

"I was cold and laid down beside my husband. I laid on his arm. We were talking together a few minutes. Then the baby cried and I got up and laid down between the two children."

"I put the baby to sleep and fell asleep myself. I was awakened by Mr. Stillwell saying: 'Is that you, Fannie?' I raised partly up in bed and saw him sitting up in bed, too. He said: 'Who's there?' That time I saw a figure at the foot of my bed between my bed and his. It looked like a very large figure with a slouch hat; its arm was raised to strike, I supposed to strike me. I fell down on the bed. I don't know exactly how. I heard a whizzing sound, or a whirr. I can't describe it exactly. I don't know what happened then."

"I came to myself, feeling that something must be done. I went to him and put my hand on him and went to the servants' door. The little wench girl opened it and began to scream. I told her to get the children. I helped her. We took the children and put them in the servants' room and told them to lock the door and stay right there. I ran to the street to get help. I rang door bells all up the street. I don't know where or how many."

Mrs. Hearne told all of this in an even distinct voice, with not a quaver in it. She sat looking back into the corner made by the arm and back of the chair, each of her hands resting on the arms. There was a pause.

"Do you know who killed Mr. Stillwell?" asked Dryden.

"I do not," said Mrs. Hearne, slowly and in a hoarse voice, suppressed excitement in every tone of it.

"Did you see Dr. Hearne at your house that night?"

"I did not."

"Did you change your gown that night?"

"I did not."

"Mrs. Hearne, what were the relations between you and Mr. Stillwell? Were you affectionate?"

"I loved Mr. Stillwell," was the only reply, in a low voice.

"Did you ever say that you were tired of him, or wished you had a younger husband?"

"Never," was the reply, uttered in a loud voice again.

"Did you ever say to Mrs. Hayward that you loved Dr. Hearne?"

"I never did."

"Were you ever criminally intimate with Dr. Hearne?"

"I never was. I was a faithful wife."

Dr. Hearne got a bad start. He tried to establish an army record, with most disastrous results to his case. In his opening speech, Senator Ball had stated that he would show that Dr. Hearne had been a courier in the confederate army under Morgan. Up to Dr. Hearne's taking the stand there was not a syllable of evidence to prove this, so that its establishment depended solely on the doctor's own words. When Champ Clark got through with him he had been drummed out in disgrace and there was not a man in the court who could believe that he ever saw a day's service.

Every man on the jury in this trial is a democrat and several of them served in the confederate army, and this, no doubt, was the reason for the attempt to inject Hearne's war record into the evidence. During the earlier part of the trial, Clay Heather put his foot in it by asking John Stillwell if he had not been in the confederate army. The witness replied that he was on the other side, and the defense had a great laugh at the young prosecutor's expense. Now the shoe is on the other foot.

The first question Champ Clark asked Dr. Hearne, when he began his cross-examination, had to do with the doctor's war record. The witness had simply stated that he had been a courier under John H. Morgan. The lawyer first determined Hearne's age. The latter said he was born March 26, 1831. He joined Morgan in 1862 or 1863, he couldn't remember which.

Then the lawyer went at him. An 11 or 12-year-old courier was too much for him to swallow.

No one else swallowed it a half hour later. If there is one thing Champ Clark knows about, it's Morgan's cavalry corps. He was born in Kentucky, twelve miles from where Hearne was born, and what he doesn't know about those stirring days from recollection he has since picked up in books.

He piled question after question at the witness and not a single incident could he get him to recall. The doctor could not remember a colonel or a captain in the whole brigade. He didn't even know that Morgan's command was a brigade.

He didn't remember that Morgan invaded Ohio. He couldn't describe Breckenridge or McCleary, or Dick Morgan, or Basil Duke, or any of the other leaders. His ignorance was sublime.

He was finally so confused and angered that to every query he responded with an independent "I don't know sir," and the lawyer, convinced that he had made his point, moved on.

During the rest of the examination Dr.

Hearne retained perfect composure and was never once rattled. He did what was of course expected of him, and that was to deny all the alleged damaging circumstances and remarks piled up against him. He branded every statement of Susie Hayward as a lie. He declared that he never telephoned Mrs. Stillwell, as Operator Cole testified. He denied that he had ever told Mrs. Stillwell "Yes, everything is fixed," when she asked him on the afternoon of December 28 if everything was ready. He denied that he had ever told J. F. Davidson that Mrs. Stillwell had sent him word she would like to pass a night with him. He denied that he had ever told Mrs. Richard Stillwell at Battle Creek that he intended proposing to Mrs. Amos Stillwell as soon as the proper time had elapsed. He denied that he ever told John Stillwell that the blow from the ax killed Amos Stillwell instantly. He denied that Mrs. Gleason had spoken to him the night of the murder when she says she expressed surprise at his being at the house so early. He denied that he ever told William Munger that he left the Munger party with the Stillwells. And further he denied that he was on the street at 115 in the face of the testimony of Dr. Vernet and young Nichols.

Thus it is that he sets himself up against the words of Susie Hayward, A. O. Cole, George Herring, J. F. Davidson, Mrs. Richard Stillwell, John Stillwell, William Munger, Fred Vernet and Harry Nichols. He would make perjurers of them all, and the burden is a heavy one for one man to carry, almost unsupported by corroborated testimony.

Three lawyers spoke on each side; of Col. Dryden's closing argument, the report says:

Witness by witness, he scrutinized his own and those of the state until the time came for him to close.

The last half hour of Col. Dryden's speech beggars description. As his words flowed from his lips in rapid succession, tears gathered in almost every eye and rolled down hardened cheeks. He spoke of the beauties of mercy and forbearance, of charity and Christian love. He pictured the rewards that would come to them in future years if they hearkened to the voice of sympathy.

"Dr. Hearne has already suffered more than you can make him by your verdict," he said. "He has been worn and torn and harassed by a sea of persecution. Remember the little mother who has borne so much, who fled in agony across the frozen street that night, all but naked. Remember what she must have suffered if she remained in the room that hour after the crime. Hell itself would have been a heaven to that one hour's time. Take him along now. He is yours. Tell him to kiss these little ones good-bye, and bare his neck to the loathsome hangman."

For the first time since the trial began, these words moved Dr. Hearne to a display of affection toward his wife. They were both weeping bitterly, and at these terrible words involuntarily leaned towards each other. Clapping his arms around her, the doctor held her right in his embrace, and together they rocked too and fro as the speaker went on.

He sent the jury back to their homes to tell their wives and babies how they had hung a man who had been driven clear to the western boundary of this country and when he fought back in desperation was made to suffer. Then he changed his tone and pleaded again on the gentler emotions. His last words were that he knew that they would give this man back to his wife and put him in the stocking of his little girls for a Christmas gift.

Champ Clark closed for the state. After paying his respects to Col. Dryden for the latter's complaint over not having had time enough to present his argument, he launched into a discussion of the proposition of reasonable doubt so emphasized by his antagonist.

"It is a wonder," he said, "that the lawyers for the defense did not tell the jury that because Dr. Hearne did not take a brass band along, he did not kill Stillwell."

"Against Dr. Hearne," said the speaker, "I have no ill-will, but I believe him guilty and I have no fear of meeting him at the judgment bar of God."

This remark was a preface to one of the most bitter exhortations a man ever received at the hands of a lawyer. Clark thundered with all his strength until the arraignment became awful. "They are hiding him," he exclaimed, behind the skirts of Fanny C. Stillwell. For her, I have the utmost sympathy. I pity her from the bottom of my heart. He is the unspeakable lust which prompted the deed; his brutal hand which did it."

The speaker denounced the defendant as a notorious perjurer. "He swore like a thoroughbred, his neck at stake," was the way he put it.

He went over piece by piece the doctor's testimony on the stand, showing how, beginning with his lie about the confederate army, for the purpose of prejudicing the confederates on the jury in his favor, he went down the list, handling one witness after another as figures until they were seventeen in all.

The speaker's disquisition on illicit love as a motive was a splendid piece of oratory. He went back into history and called up the great dead who had died and murdered and lost their all for the illicit love of women. Baris, Marc Antony, Napoleon, one after the other he pictured to the simple minded farmers, and branded the man who sat before them as the foulest of them all.

With characteristic bluntness he touched upon Hearne's advancement of the burglar theory.

"If Hearne is ever hung," he declared, "he'll die bleating 'burglar.' Yes, and Dryden tells about home, sweet home," went on the speaker.

"Why was not Dr. Hearne thinking about the sanctity of home when he seduced that woman? Why was not he thinking about the sanctity of home when he swung that ax?"

Oh, how pathetic Dryden got! Tears for a red-handed murderer, but no tears for the man he butchered in his bed, and he even managed to pump a lot of crocodile tears into the eyes of Dr. Hearne!

"The defense has not been," he continued, "that Dr. Hearne is an innocent man. It has been that he is a well-dressed man. They think a Pike county jury won't hang a well-dressed man. Better dressed men than he have been hanged. Not that he is innocent, but that he is learned. More learned men than he have died on the gibbet. Not that he is innocent, but that he is rich; that the

money of A. J. Stillwell is jingling in his pocket; but richer men than he have graced the hangman's noose. Gentlemen, you have a rare opportunity to serve your country in this case."

"I believe this man to be guilty and the evidence shows it. In the name of the order he has violated, in the name of the sanctity of the home he has trampled upon, in the name of humanity which he has outraged, and in the name of Imperial Missouri, I demand a verdict of conviction at your hands."

When that ominous rap sounded from the inside of the county jury room in the Pike county circuit court the babel of expectant voices was hushed into a solemn stillness.

The judge ascended the bench. The crowd dropped back into their seats. The Hearnes, father, mother and children, crowded closer together before the bar of justice, seeking consolation in their mutual misery. Slowly the jury filed out, Foreman Cochrane at their head. They came up the aisle with measured tread. So still was the room that it sounded like the tramp of prisoners on the cold stone flagging of a prison floor. Every face in the room was white. Every heart was thumping. The lawyers grouped around the prisoner and his friends looked worn and anxious. It was a moment to try the nerves of any man.

"Gentlemen, you need come no further," said the judge, his voice breaking the stillness like the report of a pistol shot. The jury chairs were crowded and there was no room for them in their accustomed places. The twelve men stopped, some within the bar inclosure, some without.

"Mr. Clerk, call the roll," said the Court, but Clerk Moore was not in the room. They waited for him. He did not come. The suspense was awful. Dr. Hearne sat twirling his hat, his head bowed forward and his face flushed and set. The strain must have been terrible. The thoughts that were flashing through his brain then, no man can tell. Just by his side sat his poor little daughter, Katherine. Her childish face was white; her eyes cast down. Mrs. Hearne, with a face death-like in its pallor, sat with eyes downcast. Virginia Hearne was beside her. The picture of misery in that family was heart-rending, but no one noticed it. The suspense was too great. Finally the clerk came. He polled the jury.

"Gentlemen," asked the Court, "have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," responded Foreman Cochrane, and a white slip of paper with the fateful words was passed to the clerk. Dr. Hearne cast his head back and followed it with his eyes.

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty," read the clerk.

The suspense was over. A murmur of applause ran over the court room. Dr. Hearne broke like a man who had been stuck. He threw his hand up to his face and rocked in the agony of his joy. His little daughter Katherine threw her arms about his neck, and together they sobbed and sobbed as though their hearts were breaking. Mrs. Hearne sat silent, as though stunned. She did not cry; she did not move, but the pallor deepened. They were all transported in their ecstasy. A word from the Court called them back.

"I thank you, gentlemen," he said to the jury, "for your attention in this case."

Dr. Hearne rose from his chair and faced the men who had freed him. His hair was disheveled, his face was red and the tears were streaming down his cheeks.

"For God's sake, gentlemen," he cried out, "between his sons, let me thank you, too, and so will my little children, for I am an innocent man."

Then Mrs. Hearne arose. Her lips trembled.

"Let me thank you, too," was all she said, but there was a world of tragic pathos in her voice.

Mrs. Hearne was released on bail and in all probability the charge against her will be dismissed.

Objection to Evangelist Boyer.

The pastors of the M. E. and Presbyterian churches of this city addressed the following letter to Elder Morris of the Christian church last week, which we publish as a matter of news:

ELDER A. MORRIS,
Pastor Christian Church,
Dear Brother:

We, the pastors of the city feel much grieved at the unchristian attacks and criticisms upon our churches and denominations by your evangelist, Mr. Boyer. You and your people have heretofore pretended to be friends to the other denominations. You have not hesitated to ask members of our churches time and time again to assist you in erecting your church.

Our people have responded gladly and liberally to help you as a sister church. Your people have met with our people in union services, leading us to believe that you recognize us as what we claim to be, christian people on an equality with you.

But now you bring Mr. Boyer to your church, and evening after evening permit him from your pulpit to criticize our churches; to endeavor to influence people against us; to give forth an impression that heaven is a place for your church alone; to personally go to young members of our churches, and taking advantage of their youth, endeavor to persuade them that they were not baptized and only through your church could salvation be had.

Now the main foundation of all christian fellowship is a recognition of equality.

We therefore respectfully and in the name of our common Master, ask you whether you and your people endorse the statements of Mr. Boyer from your pulpit.

Also tell us plainly whether you and your people hold and teach that yours is the only Biblical church, and that Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians are wrong.

Also please tell us plainly whether Mr. Boyer is right in stating that it is the belief of your church that immersion is essential to salvation.

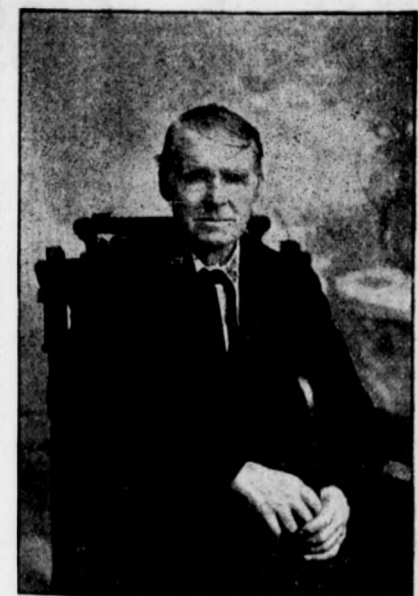
We await your immediate reply to this communication. Address either of us.

W. K. WEAVER,
Pastor Pres. Church.
J. H. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Pastor Col. Ave. M. E. Church.
LEWIS D. MOORE,
Pastor Locust st. M. E. Church.

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. MARTIN.

An Old Citizen of Putnam County Passes Away at Tuscola, Ill., in Ripe Age.

William Harris Martin, long a citizen of Cloverdale township, and several years a resident of this city, died at the home of his son, Dr. W. S. Martin, at Tuscola, Ill., December 24. The deceased was one of the early pioneers of the county and was noted for the purity of his life and character. The funeral took place from the Meth-



WM. H. MARTIN.

odist church recently completed at Tuscola. The old pilgrim had frequently expressed the wish to live to be present at the dedication of the new temple of worship. His prayer was granted, but when next the worn body entered its portals it was lifeless clay—the spirit had taken its flight to the God who gave it. The following appropriate sketch of the long life of the deceased was read at the funeral by his pastor, Rev. Calhoun:

Died, in this city at the home of his son, Dr. W. S. Martin, Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, William H. Martin, aged 89 years, 11 months and 4 days.

William Harris Martin was born in Bath county, Kentucky, January 13, 1806. He was married to Elizabeth Walton Dills March 27, 1827, and shortly after marriage moved to Putnam county, Indiana. From this marriage six children were born—John Harmon, Mary Cook, Henry Clay, Wm. Stribling, Sophia Ann and Nancy Elizabeth—three sons and three daughters. John Harmon and Mary Cook preceded the father to the state of the blest. Mother Martin, who for forty-two years journeyed with her companion, sharing his joys and sorrows, prosperity and adversity, departed this life in December, 1899, at Tuscola. Father Martin united with the Methodist church and dedicated his life to God at the age of twelve, and from thence forward until the day of his translation lived a devoted and faithful christian life. His church life developed those traits of character in him that fitted him for leadership, resulting in his call to responsible places of trust in the church, all of which were filled with credit to himself and the highest spiritual advancement of the church. Many who had the delight and profit of his leadership recur with great pleasure to the beautiful and poetical exhortations given by their trusted and beloved leader. Father Martin contributed beyond his means to the support of the ministry and the material interests of the church. In the year 1860 the deceased moved to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he lived for five years. Then he removed to Tuscola. Since coming into your midst you have fully known his manner of life, purpose, faith, long suffering, charity, patience. You know his devotion, sweetness of disposition and gentleness—we shall miss the familiar form and kindly greeting upon the street and in our homes and the hallowed inspiration of his presence and testimonies in the service of the church. His latter years were spent in great peace and happiness. His church life in Tuscola, as elsewhere, was to him a great comfort. He grew old gracefully and cheerfully, great contentment characterized his last days. For seventy-six years, Enoch like, he walked with God and at 10 o'clock on Tuesday last he was not for "God took him—his memorial is enshrined in our hearts. Dear Father Martin we know that the day of our grief is the day of thy coronation. Farewell, but not forever. Farewell until we greet thee in triumph beyond the stars."

Frazier - Evans Nuptials.

John M. Frazier and Miss Rena Elizabeth Evans were married in the beautiful little home on N. Indiana street, which the groom had prepared for his bride, on Christmas day, at 6:30 p. m., Elder Morris pronouncing the ceremony in the presence of about 30 guests. Mr. Frazier is well known in this city and county as an honest and upright young man. The bride has resided here for a number of years. She is handsome, good and kind, and what higher praise can be said. May they have a long, happy and prosperous journey together through life, in the earnest wish of the DEMOCRAT.

BRIEF INTERVIEWS.

A LADY:—Grove Cleveland, with the cores of a threatened gold reserve, the Monroe doctrine, other affairs of a great country and his duck hunting pressing him, found time to write the ladies of the doll show a nice autograph letter; while General Harrison, although it was an enterprise of his own church, found it beneath his dignity to make personal response, and referred the matter with a \$5 bill to his private secretary. That is the difference between the two men.

A WARLIKE MESSAGE.

President Takes a Bold Stand on Venezuelan Question.

Monroe Doctrine Must Be Upheld by Force of Arms if Necessary—Authority Asked to Appoint a Judicial Commission.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The president sent to congress Tuesday the Venezuelan correspondence, accompanied by the following significant message:

To THE CONGRESS: In my annual message addressed to you, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government, suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, but has since been received, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States; that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live at the present day, and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

The Monroe Doctrine Strong and Sound.

Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause of jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an obstacle to the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to the state of things in which we live, or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

If a European power, by an extension

ment in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly.

Great Britain's present proposition has never so far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which might be made by her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States. It is, however, never, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification that the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

The inquiry to that end should of course be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

Asks for a Commission.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will in my opinion be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the acts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine acquiescence in wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion, December 17, 1895.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Extracts from the Voluminous Diplomatic Notes.

Although the matter submitted to congress in connection with the foregoing message consisted of two diplomatic notes only, they are very voluminous. Mr. Olney's note to Mr. Bayard concerning the threatening aspect of affairs between Great Britain and Venezuela is first in the correspondence. It is dated July 20 last and deals with the boundary question at great length. It begins by stating the conception of the dispute which has now assumed so serious an aspect, Mr. Olney carries his argument of the American

of any portion of America nor of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. "It is," he says, "simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the public domain of Europe long before the republic of Venezuela came into existence."

Salisbury Becomes Tact.

As he proceeds in the discussion the language of Lord Salisbury becomes tact. He argues in theory that the Monroe doctrine in itself is sound, but disclaims any intention of being understood as expressing any such attitude on the part of the British government. He quotes Mr. Olney as saying: "That distance and 2,000 miles of intervening ocean make any political union between a European and an American state unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied," and adds that the necessary meaning of these words is that the union between Great Britain and Canada; between Great Britain and Jamaica and Trinidad; between Great Britain and British Honduras or British Guiana, are inexpedient and unnatural. President Monroe, says his lordship, "disclaims any such inference from this doctrine; but on this, as in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it."

"He lays down," says Lord Salisbury, "that the inexpedient and unnatural character of the union between a European and an American state is the only valid ground for denying it on behalf of both the British and American governments. He is, however, not prepared to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the character of a law. They are not prepared to admit that the interests of the United States are necessarily involved in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the states who possess dominion in the western hemisphere, and still less can they accept the doctrine that the United States are entitled to claim that the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of territory which one of those states may make against another."

Hopes for Reasonable Settlement.

Lord Salisbury concludes with the statement that her majesty's government has not surrendered the hope that the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela will be adjusted by reasonable arrangement at an early date.

The second note, of November 26, is wholly devoted to a discussion of the boundary dispute exclusive of its relation to the Monroe doctrine. This dispatch, however, sounds the key-note of Great Britain's position with reference to Mr. Olney's representations. Lord Salisbury states that Great Britain has not surrendered the hope that the dispute will be adjusted by reasonable arrangement at an early date.

He expressed his readiness to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of Great Britain to territory of great mineral value and follows with a statement of the important words: "But they (the British government) cannot consent to entertain or to submit to the arbitration of any power or a foreign jurist, however eminent, claims based on extravagant pretensions of Spain or of the United States in similar circumstances. The government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals of such a nature."

BACKS HIM UP.

House Indorses Cleveland by Appropriating \$100,000 for Commission.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Mr. Hitt (rep., Ill.) introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the payment of the expenses of a commission to examine into the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Mr. Boutelle (rep., Me.) suggested reference to a committee, but made no objection to immediate consideration.

Mr. Hitt supported the bill in a brief speech, as did also Mr. Crisp (dem., Ga.).

Can Maintain Our Position.

The demand for the previous question was suspended for a few moments for the purpose of permitting Mr. Crisp (dem., Ga.) to say that he agreed with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hitt). He had introduced the bill which he himself (Crisp) had offered Tuesday afternoon, but failed to get recognition. The United States, he said, had invited Great Britain to arbitrate the matter in dispute between it and Venezuela. Great Britain had refused to do so, and the United States must now ascertain, and ascertain speedily, on which side lies the right. It was the president's purpose in suggesting the appointment of a commission and the purpose of the bill in providing the ways and means for making the suggestion effective. If Great Britain would not join in defining the right in the case, the United States must do it alone. "And when the right is so ascertained, we have the courage and the manhood to maintain it" (applause).

Bill Passed Unanimously.

The previous question was then ordered without a dissenting vote, and the bill read a third time and passed unanimously.

Salisbury Greatly Concerned.

London, Dec. 19.—The first announcement in London of the communication of President Cleveland's message to congress was made in a dispatch to the Central News, the leading features of which the Central News immediately sent to the foreign offices, where they were at once transmitted to Lord Salisbury, at Hatfield house, over the premier's private wires. This was the first intimation that Lord Salisbury had of President Cleveland's serious view of the Venezuelan situation. The premier and his secretaries were greatly concerned over the critical turn which the affair had taken, and asked for further information.

Some of the newspapers in Germany, France, and the United States, have taken the matter lightly, intimating that the president's action is merely a bid for votes for a third term, or, at least, for the democratic nominee for president. Most of the journals, however, express the hope that such a trifling matter will not over a boundary line will not lead to war.

Monroe Doctrine Not Sound.

A number of politicians seen at the various conservative clubs by the representative of the press maintained that diplomats, acting under the instructions of Lord Salisbury, had secured the support of the United States in the dispute over the dispatch of Great Britain's reply to Secretary Olney's note with the result that the diplomats answered that all of the powers having interests in America agreed with Lord Salisbury that the Monroe doctrine, as stated by Mr. Olney, did not possess any international authority.

Despite their publication of leaders assuming that President Cleveland's message is merely an election move, most of the newspapers print articles summing up the war strength of the United States.

Will Stand by England.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—The Cologne Gazette, discussing President Cleveland's message to the American congress, says: "Against pretensions of this kind all of the European states will stand by England, for it is a question to be decided once and for all whether unbridled claims of the United States shall be recognized, or European civilization subordinated to North American civilization on the American continent. Great Britain has the fullest moral and material right to persist in its policy in a conflict so passionately initiated."

All the 7,000 coal miners in the Indian territory went on a strike.

THE SPEAKER'S CHOICE.

List of Chairmen of the House Committees.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Speaker Reed on Saturday announced his committee appointments. The list of chairmen is as follows:

Rules—The speaker.
Ways and Means—Nelson Dingley, Jr. (rep., Me.).
Appropriations—J. G. Cannon (rep., Ill.).
Foreign Affairs—R. R. Hitt (rep., Ill.).
Banking and Currency—Joseph Walker (rep., Mass.).
Coins, Weights and Measures—C. W. Stone (rep., Pa.).
Rivers and Harbors—W. B. Hooker (rep., N. Y.).
Public Buildings and Grounds—S. L. Mitten (rep., Me.).
Pacific Railroads—H. H. Powers (rep., Vt.).
Railways and Canals—C. A. Chickering (rep., N. Y.).
Immigration and Naturalization—Richard Barthold (rep., Mo.).
Indian Affairs—J. S. Sherman (rep., N. Y.).

Naval Affairs—C. A. Boutelle (rep., Me.).
Military Affairs—J. A. T. Hall (rep., Ia.).
Interstate and Foreign Commerce—W. P. Hepburn (rep., Ia.).
Judiciary—D. B. Henderson (rep., Ia.).
Elections—No. 1, Charles Daniel (rep., N. Y.); No. 2, Robinson (rep., Ind.); No. 3, S. W. McCall (rep., Mass.).
Post Offices and Post Roads—E. T. Loud (rep., Cal.).

Territories—J. A. Scranton (rep., Pa.).
Public Lands—J. F. Lacy (rep., Ia.).
Invalid Pensions—J. A. Pickler (rep., S. D.).
Labor—J. M. Phillips (rep., Pa.).
Agriculture—James Wadsworth (rep., N. Y.).
Mississippi River Levees—G. W. Ray (rep., N. Y.).
Mines and Mining—D. D. Aitken (rep., Mich.).
Irrigation and Arid Lands—B. Herman (rep., Ore.).
Merchant Marine and Fisheries—S. E. Payne (rep., N. Y.).

Militia—F. F. Marsh (rep., Ill.).
Patents—W. F. Draper (rep., Mass.).
Reform in Civil Service—M. E. Brosius (rep., Pa.).
Manufacturers—L. D. Apsley (rep., Mass.).
Education—G. A. Grov (rep., Pa.).
Claims—C. N. Brum (rep., Pa.).
Printing—G. D. Perkins (rep., Pa.).
Pensions—H. C. Loudenslager (rep., N. J.).
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—E. A. Morse (rep., Mass.).
Revision of Laws—W. W. Bowers (rep., Cal.).

War Claims—T. M. Mahon (rep., Pa.).
Election of President and Vice President—N. M. Curtis (rep., N. Y.).
Private Land Claims—G. W. Smith (rep., Ill.).
Enrolled Bills—A. T. Hager (rep., Ia.).
District of Columbia—James A. Babcock (rep., Wis.).
Acoustics—W. S. Linn (rep., Mich.).

Expenditures—State department, L. E. Quigg (rep., N. Y.); treasury, C. H. Grosvenor (rep., O.); war, W. W. Grout (rep., Vt.); navy, H. F. Thomas (rep., Mich.); post office, H. B. Bingham (rep., Pa.); interior, Charles Curtis (rep., Kan.); justice, W. R. Ellis (rep., Ore.); agriculture, C. W. Gillett (rep., N. Y.); public buildings, T. Settle (rep., N. C.).

SIGNED THE BILL.

The Venezuelan Commission Measure Becomes a Law.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The president signed the Venezuelan commission resolution Saturday afternoon. It is therefore now a law. Secretary Olney and Secretary Herbert had a long conference with President Cleveland Saturday about the present and probable future aspects of the Venezuelan situation. Secretary Olney and the president, it is understood, discussed the appointment of the Venezuelan commission authorized by congress. According to the wording of the resolution authorizing the commission, the commissioners are directed to ascertain the true divisional boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

This, of course, makes their work so much more definite and increases their responsibility. It was said that when the report of the commission is received the president will adopt one of two courses. He will either send the findings of the commission to congress with a request for action or else issue a proclamation declaring the true boundary to be that ascertained by the commissioners.

What would follow this latter action can only be surmised, but it is probable that the president would use it as a basis for another attempt to secure Great Britain's agreement to arbitrate, before taking any radical step, provided, of course, that the commission did not sustain the extreme claims of the British to the disputed territory.

UTAH TO COME IN.

Constitution Approved and She Will Become a State January 4.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The new constitution of Utah, which was brought to Washington a week ago by the Utah commissioners, has been examined by the president and Attorney-General Harmon and found to be in all respects in accordance with the terms prescribed in the enabling act. Therefore the president will issue his proclamation January 4 next, declaring Utah, a state of the union. As the state officers are to assume their duties on the Monday following the admission of the new state they will be in office on January 6. Attorney-General Harmon has telegraphed these facts to the chief justice of Utah at the request of the president.

Money for Pensions.

Washington, Dec. 23.—A requisition on the treasury for \$10,275,000 for payment of pensions for the next quarter was issued Saturday by the secretary of the interior. The sum is distributed as follows: Chicago, \$2,575,000; Des Moines, Ia., \$2,000,000; Milwaukee, Wis., \$750,000; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., \$1,600,000 each, and Concord, N. H., \$750,000.

LITTLE BITS.

Diphtheria has been communicated by telephone, in Paris.

Mr. John Likewise is a respected resident of Plattsburgh, Neb.

An apple weighing 26 ounces was raised this year by J. J. Thomas, of Trigg county, Ky.

Antiquarians say that glass was in use 2,000 years before the time of the birth of Christ.

The largest Bible in the world belongs to the Buddhists. It is in 25 volumes, and weighs 1,625 pounds.

PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO



Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MONEY LOANED

In any sum for any time. Must see the borrower is person. No delay. Money furnished at once at the very lowest rates.

GEORGE E. BLAKE,
Greencastle, Ind.

A Tender Steak

Makes the most delicious meal in the world, and the place to get it is

HASPEL'S MEAT MARKET

"Our Meat Market" has a well established and enviable reputation for cleanliness, the good quality of its meats and for square dealing.

Northwest Corner Public Square.

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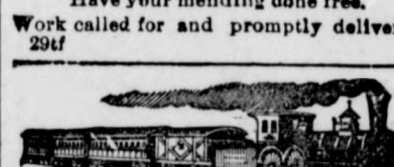
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Work called for and promptly delivered.

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EAST BOUND.

No 80 Night Express 230 a m
No 2 Indianapolis Accommodation 812 a m
No 4 Flyer 1235 p m
No 16 Mail 415 p m
No 18 Knickerbocker 521 p m

WEST BOUND.

No 85 Night Express 1232 a m
No 9 Mail 850 a m
No 11 Northwestern Limited 1235 p m
No 17 Mattson Accommodation 415 p m
No 19 Knickerbocker 521 p m

No. 36, Night Express, hauls through cars for Cincinnati, New York and Boston. No. 2 connects with train for Michigan Division via Anderson and for Cincinnati. No. 4 connects for Cincinnati, Springfield, O., and Wadsworth, Ind. No. 18, "Knickerbocker," hauls through sleeper for Washington, D. C., via C. & O. and through sleepers for New York via N. Y. C. Ry., also dining car. New coaches illuminated with gas on all trains.

F. F. HUESTIS, Agent.

VANDALIA LINE.

Trains leave Greencastle, Ind., in effect May 16, 1895.

FOR THE WEST.

No 15 Ex. Sun. 1230 a m, for St. Louis.
No 7 Daily 1230 a m, "
No 1 Daily 1235 p m, "
No 21 Daily 1235 p m, "
No 5 Daily 1235 p m, "
No 8 Ex. Sun. 525 p m, for Terre Haute.

FOR THE EAST.

No 4 Ex. Sun. 840 a m, for Indianapolis
No 20 Daily 1230 a m, "
No 8 Daily 1235 p m, "
No 18 Ex. Sun. 617 p m, "
No 22 Daily 1235 p m, "
No 6 Daily 1235 p m, "
No 2 Daily 655 p m, "

PEORIA DIVISION.

Leave Terre Haute.

No 75 Ex. Sun. 745 a m, for Peoria
No 77 Ex. Sun. 755 p m, for Decatur

For complete time card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., address

J. B. DOWLING, Agent, Greencastle, Ind.

W. F. BRUNNER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Chicago Mail 112 a m
No. 6, Express 1237 p m
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No. 3, Southern Mail 247 a m
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Daily, 1 Daily Except Sunday.

Fullman sleepers on night trains, parlor and dining cars on day trains. For complete time cards and full information in regard to rates, through cars, etc., address

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DR. E. G. FRY,

DENTIST.

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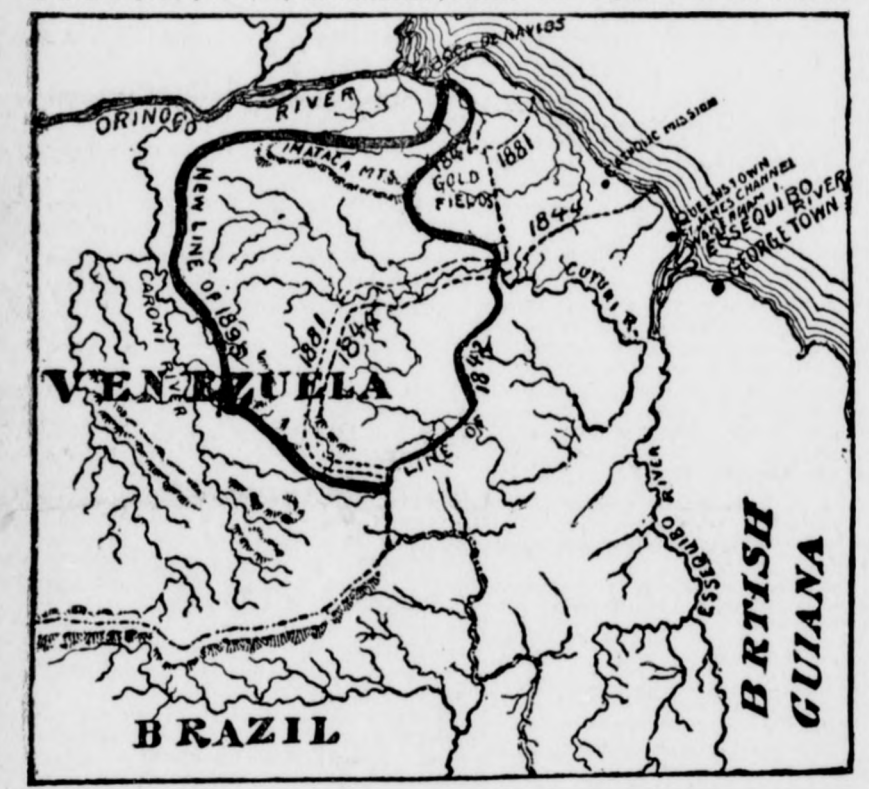
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AT THIS OFFICE.



THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE—THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE LIES BETWEEN THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER AND THE BLACK LINE ON THE EXTREME WEST.

of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics, against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to the territory in question which is thus taken. This is

ASKED TO ACT.

Cleveland Sends Congress a Special Message on Finance.

A Critical Condition in Wall Street, and the Standing of the Gold Reserve Calls Out the Document—Needed Legislation.

Washington, Dec. 21.—In the senate at 4:30 p. m. Friday the following special message was received from the president on the subject of bonds:

"TO THE CONGRESS: In my last annual message the evils of our present financial system were plainly pointed out and the causes and means of the depletion of gold were explained. It was therein stated that after all the efforts that had been made by the executive branch of the government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds amounting to more than \$100,000,000 such reserve then amounted to but little more than \$70,000,000; that about \$15,000,000 had been withdrawn from such reserve during the month next previous to the date of that message, and that quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future were predicted.

"The contingency then feared has reached us, and the withdrawals of gold since the communication referred to and others that appear inevitable threaten such a depletion in our government gold reserve as brings us face to face with the necessity of further action for its protection. This condition is intensified by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in business circles. We are in the midst of another season of perplexity caused by our dangerous and fatuous financial operations. These may be expected to recur with certainty as long as there is no amendment in our financial system. If in this particular instance our predicament is at all influenced by a recent intimation upon the position we should occupy in our relations to certain questions concerning our foreign policy, this furnishes a signal and impressive warning that even the patriotic sentiment of our people is not an adequate substitute for a sound financial policy.

"Of course there can be no doubt in any thoughtful mind as to the complete solvency of our nation, nor can there be any apprehension that the American people will be satisfied with less than an honest payment of our public obligations in the recognized money of the world. We should not overlook the fact, however, that aroused fear is unreasonable and must be taken into account in all efforts to avert public loss and the sacrifice of our people's interests. The real and sensible cure for our recurring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme. Pending that, the executive branch of the government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world the American credit, nor will there be any hesitation in exhibiting its confidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our people.

"In view, however, of the peculiar situation now confronting us, I have ventured to herein express the earnest hope that the congress, in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance, will not take a recess from its labors before it has by legislative enactment or declaration done something not only to remind those apprehensive among the people that the resources of this government and a scrupulous regard for honest dealing afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that with these factors and the patriotism of our citizens the ability and determination of our nation to meet in any circumstances every obligation it incurs do not admit of any question. I ask at the hands of the congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give to prevent in a time of fear and apprehension any sacrifice of the people's interest and the public funds or the impairment of our public credit in an effort by executive action to relieve the dangers of the present emergency.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 20, 1895.
The Cabinet Meets.

The message was the outcome of a session of the cabinet. Reports of the serious condition of affairs in Wall street had been coming in for an hour, and after the cabinet assembled these were sent as fast as received to the treasury officials, who dispatched the information to Secretary Carlisle at the white house.

Thedealings at the New York stock exchange had been attended with unusual excitement. Before the opening of the local stock market it was known there that prices for American securities in London had broken anywhere from one to four per cent. The result was a great rush to sell stocks. Local operators, who had become weakened financially by the recent break in the industrials, were forced to sell, and thus add to the depression. Rumors of heavy withdrawals of gold for export to Europe also had a demoralizing influence. Again money which had been ruling at two per cent. and under to stock exchange borrowers suddenly rose 80 per cent., and a number of banks began to call in loans. This helped to swell the amount of offerings of long stock and three stock exchange firms were forced to the wall. At the consolidated exchange there were also two small failures.

Before the cabinet session had lasted two hours, a decision had been reached to send to congress the message transmitted later. At 1:30 o'clock the assembled officials took a recess in order to give the president an opportunity to draft the message. Mr. Cleveland immediately set to work, and probably had all his ideas in presentable shape when his official associates returned an hour later. By this time it had become known that the gold withdrawals amounted to \$3,400,000, bringing down the gold reserve to \$69,288,080, very nearly to the figure which was reached at the time of the first bond issue in February, 1894. It was 4:40 o'clock when the cabinet meeting adjourned. Twenty minutes before that time Mr. O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the president, had started from the white house for the capitol with a copy of the message to be delivered to the senate.

Not a Trust.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 20.—The manufacturers of plumbers' brass goods of the country formed a national organization in Pittsburgh Thursday. The organization is not called a trust by the persons present, who state that the consolidation of interests is for mutual benefit only. There was a large attendance.

Fortune for an Iowa Family.
Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 19.—A family named Bergman, residing in Dubuque, have been notified that they are heirs to an estate in Australia worth \$1,000,000.

MANY DROWNED.

Skaters in Illinois and Colorado Lost Their Lives.

Morris, Ill., Dec. 23.—Three boys lost their lives in the Illinois and Michigan canal at this place Sunday afternoon. The names of the dead boys are: William Laueran, aged ten; Edward Laueran, aged 12, and James Kinney, aged 13. The Laueran boys were the sons of Mrs. Peter Laueran, a widow, and the Kinney had a son of Lawrence Kinney. They went to the canal to skate without the knowledge or permission of their parents. Two of them had their skates on when the bodies were recovered. The recent heavy rain had rendered the ice on the canal unsafe, and the three dead boys must have been close together at some point on the canal, when the ice broke, letting them into the water. Their bodies were found in the stream at the head of Washington street.

Denver, Col., Dec. 23.—While skating on Lathrop lake, seven miles west of Denver, Charles Jones, aged eight, fell through an air-hole in the ice. His brother Robert and sister Maggie, aged 21 and 20 respectively, and Ida Hall, aged 16, attempted to rescue him and all four were drowned.

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 23.—News has just reached here of the drowning in Forchess creek of Mrs. Jennie Whitard, of Bismarck, Mo., her infant and her sister, Ada Hardage, while attempting to ford the stream on Thursday last. The infant's body has been recovered.

REBELS WHIPPED.

Cuban Insurgents Dispersed with Heavy Loss.

Havana, Dec. 23.—Gen. Navarro, who was reported as leaving Colon for the relief of the Spanish forces, encountered the insurgents at the plantation Espana, where his coming served to rescue the detachment of Antilla. He followed the insurgents upon their retreat and overtook them. A fierce fight occurred, and the insurgents were dispersed with heavy loss. The number of soldiers killed was 17. Gen. Navarro again went in pursuit, and at Benaguiz the insurgents attacked him. Gen. Prat made a forced march to cut off the retreat of the insurgents.

The Diermen battalion under Gen. Asturias with artillery attacked Gomez and a force of 4,000 insurgents. The fight occurred near the River Coleman and lasted two hours. The positions controlled by the insurgents were attacked eight times, the insurgents fighting with the machete. The attack of the troops was made with the bayonet. The insurgents left 25 killed and prisoners on the field and 70 wounded.

The official reports from the front state that the force now invading Matanzas number 9,000, and that they have carried away many of their dead and wounded. The loss of troops is stated to be insignificant.

STRIKE RENEWED.

Agreement by Which It Was Declared Off Repudiated.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.—The agreement by which the trolley strike was declared off early Saturday morning has been practically repudiated by President Welsh and General Manager Deetm, who refused to put all of the men to work as agreed upon by a portion of the traction management at a conference with Mayor Warwick.

For the first time since last Tuesday, when the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Union Traction company began, peace and quiet reigned in the streets of Philadelphia. This was due to the decision of the traction company to make no attempt to run any of its cars Sunday. This decision was adhered to. The strikers held a long meeting in the afternoon behind closed doors, and the probable result of this meeting was seen at night, when a committee representing the strikers and officials of the Union Traction company held a long conference at the offices of the company. At midnight the result of this conference was still in doubt.

LIVING WITH A BROKEN NECK.

Aged Iowa Farmer Has a Fighting Chance for Recovery.

Alton, Ia., Dec. 23.—Local physicians are much interested in the case of Henry Hackman, a farmer four miles east of Alton, who, although his neck was broken in a runaway about five o'clock Thursday afternoon, is still living, and from present indications has a fighting chance for recovery. Hackman is a man of 70 years. Although his body is completely paralyzed from the neck downward, he is conscious, able to talk and seems to suffer but little pain. He is an unusually robust man, however, and his physician hopes, with proper care, to prolong his life at least several months, and perhaps to effect a complete recovery.

DR. HEARNE IS ACQUITTED.

Jury at Bowling Green, Mo., Quickly Reaches a Verdict.

Bowling Green, Mo., Dec. 23.—One of the most sensational murder cases that has ever been in the courts of this section of Missouri ended Saturday, after a two weeks' trial, in a verdict of not guilty for Dr. J. C. Hearne, who was charged with the murder of Amos J. Stillwell, a prominent packer of Hannibal, Mo., seven years ago. Mrs. Hearne, who at the time of his death was the wife of Amos J. Stillwell, is also under indictment for the same crime.

GOSSIP OF EUROPE.

Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, is said to be an excellent winter refuge for consumptives.

Pearls or emeralds in combination with jet can now be worn for mourning in Paris.

There are more than 70 halls in Paris devoted to fencing, each presided over by a fencing master more or less famous.

Dijon, France, has a poplar tree with a record that can be traced to 722 A. D. It is 122 feet high and 45 feet in circumference at the base.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Rev. D. BRUNDAGE, one of the oldest ministers of the vicinity of Wabash, died the other day of old age, in his 93d year.

PETER WINTER, who came to Wabash from Germany 43 years ago, died the other day aged 82 years.

Mrs. MARY DEFREES, aged 92, widow of James Defrees, a pioneer business man of Wabash, is dead.

A NEW fair association has been organized at Newport under the name of the Vermillion County Agricultural association.

BURGLARIES by the wholesale were reported at Peru, the other morning by Reuben Gleason, Geo. Cockley, John Malin, H. P. McDowell and several others. Watches, jewelry, clothing and silverware were taken.

MISS ALICE BERRY was given a verdict in the circuit court against John Anderson, at Indianapolis, for \$5,000 for breach of promise. The amount demanded was \$15,000. Anderson made no defense and did not appear in court. The evidence showed that Anderson had been monopolizing the attention of Miss Berry for nine years.

M. HOPSTADT & Co.'s Globe clothing store, at Madison, assigned to John W. Link. Liabilities, \$9,000, mainly in Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago. Assets unknown.

SILAS T. BOWEN died at his home in Indianapolis, aged 70 years. He was a member of the book firm of Bowen-Merrill company. Mr. Bowen practically retired from active business three years ago on account of his enfeebled condition.

WM. CLOUD, well known throughout the state, dropped dead on the street at Westfield from apoplexy, aged 70. He was justice of the peace for 16 consecutive years.

CHARLES HAMMOND and James Kidwell, of Vincennes, were arrested at Monroe City, on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy belonging to Edward D. Purcell, of Vincennes. The stolen horse was recovered. The prisoners are in jail.

The statement is given out by the proprietors of the Elwood window glass factory, a member of the western combination controlling all plants west of Pittsburgh, that there would be no general closing down of the plants on January 1, and that no action has as yet been taken by the combine, but that some definite conclusion in regard to it would likely be reached by the middle of next month.

ISAAC ZELLERS, who runs a feed barn in Columbia City, had his nose bitten off the other day by a horse while he was feeding it.

The following fourth-class postmasters have been commissioned: J. L. O. Whitcomb, Cyclone, Clinton, vice A. Hendryx, resigned, and I. Jackson, Spike, Wabash, vice Alonzo Haines, resigned.

REV. M. C. MCDANIEL, pastor of the A. M. E. church, of Logansport, died the other evening, after an illness of several weeks, at the age of 48.

The Dieterich-Proal syndicate, which controls the natural gas plant of Logansport, has just completed a pumping station in the edge of Howard county close to the field from which the gas is drawn.

The Inter-Urban Electric railroad has been granted the use of the streets of Princeton by the city council. Country towns will be taken in as a circuit.

HON. JOHN W. REYMAN, the oldest citizen of Salem, is dead. He was born in Virginia, May 10, 1801, and came to Indiana when about twenty-eight years old, settling near Salem. He represented Washington county in the legislature in 1837 and 1838. He was a life-long whig and republican. He was successful in business and acquired large property interests.

The demand for tinplate has been increasing so rapidly of late that the American Tinplate Co., at Elwood, has been compelled to increase its output by working overtime. Its output is now 14,000 boxes a week.

THOMAS JENKINS, member of city council of Gas City, and one of the most prominent Welshmen in Indiana, died of nicotine poisoning, induced by smoking when he had a diseased throat. He was 41 years old.

The Wayne County Agricultural and Horticultural society held a meeting at Richmond a few days ago and elected the following officers: President, Richard Shute; vice-president, Caleb King; secretary, Walter Ratliff; corresponding secretary, Joseph C. Ratliff; treasurer, J. P. Norris.

The G. A. R. members of Richmond will try to secure the state encampment of that order for that city in 1897.

A SUBORDINATE union of the Equitable Aid union has been instituted at Richmond, with thirty-three charter members.

WM. MAUER, aged 19, was killed near Maristand, while felling a tree in the woods.

QUARANTINE is again being enforced at Yorktown. Diphtheria has made its appearance in 15 families.

W. C. LAKE, aged 51 years, died of apoplexy at Martinsville. He was a member of Gen. Harrison's regiment during the war.

PUNTERS on the Evansville Tribune walked out. It is said a cut in their wages had been contemplated.

DURING the last year 450 patients were taken care of in the Eastern Hospital for the Insane and the cost per capita was \$175.27.

THREE cases of diphtheria have been found in the Home of the Friendless at Terre Haute. Sixteen other children have been exposed.

SUPERINTENDENT JOHN BORREY, of the Wells Window Glass factory at Greenfield, was badly burned in a natural gas explosion. One of the buildings of the plant was destroyed. Loss \$5,000, covered by insurance.

E. CAMPBELL & Co., dealers in bugles and farm implements at Frankfort, assigned the other day, with estimated liabilities \$20,000; assets about the same. Elmer Smith was made assignee. The home creditors are made preferred.

Elapses Them All—354 Hours Chicago to Jacksonville, Florida.

The Monon Route with its customary enterprise has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 354 hours.

This train is composed of elegant Pullman Perfect Safety Vestibuled, Open and Compartment Sleepers, including Drawing-Room and Buffet Sleepers, as well as comfortable day coaches, with Monon Celebrated Highback Seats.

This train leaves Chicago daily at 8:32 P. M., arriving at Cincinnati next morning 7:30, Chattanooga 5:30 P. M., Atlanta 10:40 P. M., reaching Jacksonville at 8:30 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for points in Central and Southern Florida. This is the fastest time ever made by any line between Chicago and Florida.

FRANK J. REED, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago. For time cards, pamphlets and all other information, address L. E. Sessions, N. W. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

In families well ordered there is always one firm, sweet temper, which controls without seeming to dictate. The Greeks represented Persuasion as crowned.—Bulwer.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the box (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.
LIVE STOCK.—Steers, \$3.40 to \$4.30
Sheep, 2.00 to 3.00
Hogs, 4.75 to 5.00
FLOUR—Minnesota Pat's., 2.75 to 3.00
Buck Wheat, 1.30 to 1.37 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard, 96 1/2 to 97
May, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2
CORN—No. 2, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2
OATS—Western, 23 to 24
PORK—Mess, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2
LARD—Western Steam, 5 1/2 to 5 5/8
BUTTER—Western Creamery, 11 to 12
EGGS, 20 to 22

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Beeves, \$3.25 to \$4.50
Stockers and Feeders, 2.45 to 3.45
Cows, 1.40 to 3.55
Texas Steers, 2.90 to 3.50
HOGS—Light, 3.30 to 3.75
Rough Packing, 3.25 to 3.50
SHEEP, 2.00 to 3.50
BUTTER—Creamery, 12 to 25
Dairy, 6 to 12
Packing Stock, 20 to 21
EGGS—Fresh, 20 to 21
HONEY—Clover (per ton), 29 to 35
POTATOES (per bu.), 15 to 24
PORK—Mess, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2
LARD—Steam, 5 1/2 to 5 5/8
FLOUR—Spring Patent, 3.15 to 3.50
Spring Straights, 2.65 to 3.90
Winter Patents, 3.00 to 3.50
Rye, No. 2, 2.35 to 2.50
GRAIN—Wheat, December, 54 to 54 1/2
Corn, No. 2, 25 to 25 1/2
Oats, No. 2, 17 to 17 1/2
Rye, No. 2, 22 to 22 1/2
Barley, Good to Choice, 28 to 37

MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, 54 1/2 to 54 3/4
Corn, No. 2, 25 to 25 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4
Rye, No. 1, 36 to 36 1/2
Barley, No. 2, 32 to 32 1/2
PORK—Mess, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2
LARD, 5 1/2 to 5 5/8
ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Steers, 3.30 to 5.10
Texas, 2.90 to 3.75
HOGS, 3.20 to 3.80
SHEEP, 2.25 to 4.00

OMAHA.
CATTLE—Steers, \$3.00 to \$3.75
Texas, 2.60 to 3.45
Cows, 1.25 to 2.25
HOGS—Light and Mixed, 3.20 to 3.30
SHEEP, 2.05 to 3.25

... A BARE OUTLINE OF ...
DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

FIRST and foremost it must be kept in mind that DEMOREST'S is the only complete Family Magazine published. It is affirmed that DEMOREST'S combines all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, and has inimitable features of its own.

DEMOREST'S IS ACTUALLY A DOZEN MAGAZINES IN ONE.

It is a Review for the studious man or woman; a Digest of Current Events and Ideas for the busy man or woman; a storehouse of interest for all. Wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, matrons and maidens can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life.

DEMOREST'S for 1896 will chronicle every Important Event of Daily Life, and Everything New in Art, Science, Mechanics, Politics, Adventure, Exploration and Discovery, always with profuse illustrations. It will contain a wealth of superbly illustrated papers on general topics, applying to all classes and conditions, instructive and delightful to everybody; and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction from the pens of acknowledged geniuses of the world. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and Entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by Celebrated People, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

THE BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL FASHION DEPARTMENT

of any magazine published. Through DEMOREST'S you can obtain all the Cut Paper Patterns of any kind and size that the members of a household can possibly require; for each number contains a Pattern Order good for one pattern if 4 cents be sent for postage, or from 1 to 30 additional patterns may be obtained on it by sending 4 cents for each extra pattern. This Pattern Department alone, at the lowest estimate, is worth from \$3 to \$5 a year to every subscriber.

READ OUR LIBERAL OFFER.

Experience has taught us that we can afford to lose money on your subscription the first year, because the chances are nine to one that you will always remain a subscriber.

We will send you Demorest's Family Magazine, postpaid, for the twelve months of 1896, and, in addition, the November and December (Christmas Number) issues for 1895, if you fill out the coupon below without delay, and forward it, together with \$2.00, to the address below. This is equivalent to giving you fourteen months' for a year's subscription. This liberal offer is made for the first time, and, to avoid misunderstanding, you will please use the coupon below.

An exquisite reproduction in 14 colors of the Longpre's water-color "Chrysanthemum" picture (size 12x18 inches) is given to every subscriber with the December issue of DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE. This issue is also enlarged and is bound in a beautifully printed colored cover, and is replete with illustrations and reading-matter pertaining to the Xmas Holidays. The Chrysanthemum plate alone in this one number is worth more than the price of a year's subscription; do not fail to get it. The original painting is valued at \$1,000, and the publishers guarantee that every reproduction cannot be told from the original. They will refund the money if the subscriber finds that this is not so, and that his copy is not satisfactory.

CUT HERE, AND RETURN COUPON PROPERLY FILLED OUT.

DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DEAR SIR:—For the enclosed \$2.00, please send DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE to the address below for one year, from January to December, 1896, (both inclusive), and the November and December numbers for 1895. Also De Longpre's Water-color "Chrysanthemum" picture, and the other works of art that are to be published with DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE during the year.

Name,

P. O.,

State,

Date,

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\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THERE is not the least flower but seems to hold up its head, and to look pleasantly, in the secret sense of the goodness of its heavenly Maker.—South.

The Favorite Route to Florida.

Why not, when going to Florida, take advantage of the opportunity of going via St. Louis, making but one change of cars en route and that in the grand St. Louis Union Station, the largest in the world, and thence take the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line, the "Holy Springs Route" to Florida. Through Sleepers to Jacksonville, Low Rates, Liberal Limits with stop over privileges and Fast Time. Address GEO. E. LARY, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

"How much was that diamond ornament you had stolen from you, worth?" asked the theatrical interviewer. "Fifteen columns," answered the actress, absent-mindedly.—Boston Bulletin.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago. "Rory of the Hill," an Irish comedy by Jas. C. Rosch, is the attraction at this house. Seats secured by mail.

All that is good in art is the expression of one soul talking to another, and is precious according to the greatness of the soul that utters it.—Ruskin.

The Schiller Theater, Chicago. "The Mountebank" begins Dec. 22, and is a special production made by Frederick Warde of a celebrated play by D'Ennory.

A RELIGION that does not stick to a man during business is no good after business hours.—Texas Siftings.

IRRITATION OF THE THROAT AND HOARSENESS are immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Have them always ready.

PROVIDENCE has given us hope and sleep as a compensation for the many cares of life.—Voltaire.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

A HORSE will pull with all his might, but never with his mane.—Texas Siftings.

BEWARE IN TIME. The first acute twinge of SCIATICA IS THE WARNING TO USE ST. JACOBS OIL. DELAY, AND THOSE TWINGES MAY TWIST YOUR LEG OUT OF SHAPE.

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The Greencastle Democrat.

H. B. MARTIN, C. L. MARTIN,
Editors and Proprietors.

Entered at the Postoffice at Greencastle, Ind., as second class matter.

Office of Publication:
Democrat Building,
Northwest Corner Public Square.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Per Year.....\$1 00
Six Months.....50
Payable Invariably in Advance.

Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 28, 1895.

Township Democratic Meetings.
The democrats in each township of Putnam county are requested to meet in convention in their respective townships on Saturday January 4, 1896, for the purpose of selecting one delegate from each township to attend the district meeting at Terre Haute on Jan. 8.

FRANK D. ADER, Chairman.
DAN S. HURST, Secretary.

"SWEAROFF" will be badly abused about this time. Don't take his name in vain.

OUR Christmas was green but nature has been painting things since and a very white New Year is assured.

The bankers and merchants of New York city are afraid that war with England would injure their private interests and are lifting their hands with horror at the war cloud. A New York paper speaking of a mercantile banquet there which cheered anti-war sentiments says "there was plenty of patriotism there, but precious little jingoism." If it had been said there was plenty of greed, avarice and selfishness there, but not a grain of patriotism, it would have been nearer the truth.

THE pastors of New York have taken up the cudgel for the British, and all preached strongly against the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine last Sunday. One chop whiskered gentleman of the cloth, from whose garments the fogs of London had scarcely exhaled, was particularly severe in his denunciation of the President because of his Venezuelan message. They should study the example of the Great Master they profess to follow as to interfering with affairs of state. They should, also, glance at the history of the past and remind themselves of the vast amount of bloodshed and dishonor to Christianity which has resulted from interference of the clergy with civic affairs.

ELSWHERE appears a call by the chairman of the County Democratic Central committee for township meetings of the democracy of the several townships of the county on Saturday January 4. This is in pursuance of the plan of organization adopted by the state committee. Every democrat should attend these meetings and see that good and true men are selected to represent the township in the district meeting and on the county committee. And every democrat should labor to preserve harmony in the ranks of his party. Indiana is a democratic state and with a united front it can be again placed in the democratic column.

THOS. T. MOORE is a candidate for Senator, so says a reporter of the Indianapolis News. The astute law makers of Tom's political persuasion, last winter, endeavored to fix up a dead sure thing for everyone of themselves. Putnam and Parke counties were made to constitute a senatorial district, presumably for Tommy's benefit. But there is an obstacle in the way hard to get over. It is true it was not much respected by the republican legislature, yet it stands and has an incorruptible supreme court for its bulwark. By virtue of its provisions, if the city attorney goes to the state senate he must be elected by the voters of Putnam and Montgomery counties.

THE Banner Times is in the habit of asserting three times a week that the democratic party has gone to "smithereens" and prophesies that there will be none of it left by next spring. The predictions of the B. T. should be given much credence(?) since it foretold the result of the late Indianapolis election with such precision. Chairman Carter of the republican national committee said to it that "his party need not expect a walkover next year." A great many things may happen before the presidential election. Commenting on Carter's declaration the N. Y. World says: "But even if nothing unusual should happen to disturb the existing conditions it would still be unwise to count with too much assurance on a 'walkover' for the Republican ticket. The utmost that the Republican party is able to promise the country is that it will do nothing to disturb the established basis of business. A do-nothing policy is never a winning policy in a popular contest, and if the business affairs of the country are to be let alone they can be most safely left

in the hands of the party responsible for the existing conditions. The Republican party is not only a do-nothing party. It is a boss-ridden party. It is a plutocratic party. It has a record of unsound financial legislation. It is a money-wasting, revenue-destroying, deficit-producing party. It has been repudiated and punished by the people. It is on trial again, and if it does not bring forth fruits meet for repentance it will be repudiated again. It has not a walkover next year by any means."

Council Meeting.
The city dads had a short session Tuesday evening. The chronic lobby was absent taking Christmas and there was not the usual display of ward oratorical pyrotechnics. The report of the street commissioners on the Arlington street improvement was called up. Councilman Miller moved that the part of the report recommending a grade for the street between Washington and Seminary streets be adopted. Mr. Randel then moved that the section of the commissioners' report widening the street and assessing benefits and damages be also adopted, which was not seconded. Mr. Miller moved that that portion of the report be rejected. The "ayes" and "noes" were called and all voted "aye" except Mr. Randel who voted "no". Before the vote was taken Randel briefly expressed his reasons for favoring the approval of the report. He said that after going to so much expense in causing a survey and review of the street he thought it best to not throw it away by rejecting the report, that it would be better now, to pay the trifling sum assessed for damages than to lose what had been expended. He said further that he thought the council should not rush into such matters and create expense until it knew what it was about. Dr. Eugene Hawkins was re-elected secretary of the board of health and was called out and returned thanks. The council then adjourned and the whole gang repaired to the street to admire the attractive shop windows and purchase Christmas presents.

CLAIM ORDINANCE.

J. M. Donohue, Police.....	\$ 25 00
Frank Riley.....	25 00
C. F. Ashby.....	25 00
Ben S. Williams, F. Dept.....	22 50
Geo. N. Nelson.....	22 50
Jack Merryweather.....	22 50
J. D. Cutler, streets.....	20 00
J. Tobin.....	12 50
James Moran.....	8 50
M. Dalton.....	12 50
T. Crump.....	13 05
Wm. Callahan.....	12 50
Sparr Putnam, stone.....	4 00
Chas. Eitelborg, tile.....	11 16
Hughes Bros., feed.....	52 20
R. Carpenter, com.....	8 00
D. W. Alsop, ".....	8 00
Ewing McLean.....	8 00
Geo. Hathaway.....	10 00
B. F. Jewell, coal.....	5 08
John Riley.....	3 75
G. C. Electric Light Co., light.....	2270 09
Total.....	\$2534 19

Railroad Items.
Mr. Eugene V. Debs, president of the A. R. U. went through here on No. 20, on the Vandalia Monday en route to Philadelphia, to act as arbitrator in the labor trouble of that city.

A car of freight train No. 92 on the Big Four was derailed at Carbon Monday afternoon. The trains ran over the Monon and Vandalia. The Knickerbocker was an hour and forty minutes late.

The Monon and Big Four distributed Christmas gifts in the shape of checks among their employes Monday.

There were no local freights running on any of the roads Christmas.

The Midland at Ladoga is becoming a good feeder to the Monon, an average of 20 loads being delivered by them daily.

The Vandalia handled 222 loaded and 392 empty cars last week and the Big Four St. Louis division 413 loaded cars.

Hank Stegg, of the Vandalia freight office, at Terre Haute, is visiting relatives here and Limesdale.

Mrs. Mary Albaugh of this city, died Wednesday at the advanced age of 95 years, an extended notice will be given next week.

A bad freight wreck occurred on the Big Four Monday in Happy Hollow. The coal train and an east bound freight train collided, throwing engine No. 143 into the ditch and demolishing four cars. The trains ran over the Vau until the wreck was cleared.

County Teachers' Association.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Putnam County Teachers' Association:

Resolved: That we thank our president, Mr. Ed L. Day, for his efforts to make this session of the Putnam County Teachers' association so instructive and entertaining.
Resolved: That this association publicly manifest its appreciation of the efforts of our worthy instructors to edify and further our interests in our school-room work, and that our thanks are due Dr. Gobin for his encouraging address in our behalf; and also that we extend our sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have favored us with such excellent music on this occasion.

Resolved: That we appreciate the privileges extended to the public school teachers by DePauw university, in arranging a course of study that we may take without interfering with our work as teachers.

Resolved: That we recognize the power of the Omnipotent Hand in the removal of our friend and fellow teacher Willis Vermilion.

Resolved: That while father, mother, brothers and sisters and we as fellow teachers are made to mourn his loss, we should remember that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved: That, while the family circle has lost a bright and shining light that we are made to realize that one has been taken from our ranks who was in close touch with his fellow teachers and strove to further the advancement of his profession, but is today under the guidance of the Great Teacher who teaches as man hath never taught.

CYRENA BROTHERS,
Chairman Committee.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Sunny South Which is Not Sunny—An Example Fit to Copy—A Turpentine Still—A Veteran Who Doesn't Want a Pension—The Gamey Bream—A "Cracker" and His Pork.

WEST LAKE, FLORIDA,
Dec. 26, 1895.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT: It pays to have a railway president in your pocket sometimes. Nobody asked me for a ticket, fare or a pass. My baggage was quickly carried to my hotel, and I now found time to sniff the delicious odor of the pine woods. This is the busiest town I ever visited. Even the boys are all engaged at the mills, and a loafer cannot be seen. All work and work hard from before daylight until after darkness comes. Mr. E. E. West reminds me of a pushing Northern business man. He is always on the go and works as hard as any man in his employ. And, by the way, I found a shining example here which it would be well for some young business men to copy: Mr. W. J. Kelley is only twenty-three years of age, but is secretary and treasurer of the railway, part owner in the planing mill and is also interested in several turpentine stills. He is up every working day in the year long before his hands are out and is on the rush all day. He is an acquaintance of Algon Craig of our city.

The stiller was given orders to ring his bell when ready to make a "run," and I promptly hurried over the first day when he signaled. He first placed me at the two barrels by the tank where the spirits of turpentine run from one barrel into the other and thence into a barrel ready for shipment. This treatment is of great benefit in throat troubles of all kinds. When the resin is turned out I am stationed at the rear end of the shed. It comes in a scalding flood accompanied by clouds of black fumes that envelop me entirely. I stood in it the first day with eyes closed and determined to stick it out, but my left lung which has developed a notion that it is out for quarter-horse consumption—entered a protest in the way of a slight cough and also appealed to my stomach. So I had to get out. The resin passes through two straining troughs. In the bottom of one of these is a thick blanket of prepared cotton three by ten. This strains it thoroughly. The resin finally rests in the huge trough where it looks as clear and pure and very much like such a lake of old-fashioned hoar-hound candy.

Major Blackwell, aged 75, and an ex-Confederate soldier, is the proprietor of the hotel. He was wounded four or five times, and three of his injuries were as frightful as ever a soldier's body bore. Florida pays a pension of \$8 to ex-Confederate soldiers. I asked him if he received his. He said in a quick tone: "I volunteered, so I never asked for any pension."

The Major came to Florida at the close of the war. He declares that since 1866 the winters have been gradually becoming colder. The two cold snaps of last year nearly ruined the state. Both fruits and trees were taken, and a full crop of oranges will not be produced before five years have passed. Better fruit of all kinds is now on sale in Greencastle than can be found on the fruit stands of Jacksonville. While there I got some tangerine oranges, but paid the modest price of twenty-five cents for three.

I am but four miles from the Suwanee, and all the streams swarm with the bream, one of the gamiest fish of his size found in any water; the woods are full of quail and have had horses, guns, dogs and tackle placed at my disposal. But the cold weather prevented any acceptance of these kind offers. A deer passed within a half mile of town the other evening at an easy lope and it is not far to where one can find use for a Winchester. Magazine readers will remember the bream from reading our Maurice Thompson's out-door sketches. I longed to make the acquaintance of Mr. Bream and have a go at him.

I have had some experience with "Crackers" before, and have registered some queer ones within the tablets of my memory, but I saw a new kind the other day. He astonished me. He was about twenty-five or thirty years of age, fat and oily and wore a nice growth of black whiskers on his fleshy jaws. He had a razor-backed porker to sell and was in a big hurry to get rid of his fresh meat. I thought I could guess why and that some man's hog had turned up missing that morning.

Atlanta has the worst rat hole I have ever seen honored with the name "union depot." It is a disgrace to the young gait of the Southern cities, and as an advertisement among exposition visitors is certainly a great execution. The Whitehall crossing at the end of the depot is the worst death trap I ever put my eyes upon. I got over three times and quit. I witnessed half dozen narrow escapes in two or three minutes. They kill many people here.

"Florida, Land of Flowers, where the Sun shines every day." Yes, the sun has hardly shone on me at all since I reached the state November 27. And the weather is "unusually bad and cold—nothing like it this time last year." So, you see, the Villian still pursues me. My next notes will contain something of interest and less about—C. L. M.

Marriage Licenses.

Jesse N. Anderson and Mary Walsh.
Theodore Trail and Sallie E. Linville.
Lafayette F. Cradick and Ida D. Moser.
Geo. F. Henkle and Martha Boswell.
Roy R. Reeves and Bertha O'Hair.
John M. Frazier and Rena Evans.
Alfred Johnson and Nora B. Simms.
Harrison M. Randel and Amanda Layton.
Chas. S. Lane and Della M. Allen.

Money to loan, in sums of \$700 and over, long time at 6 per cent, 64 and 7 per cent interest. No delay—no appraisal required.

REED & BACHELDER,
19 1/2 Bayne block.

John Cawley's temperance billiard hall and pool room is now open. No checks given.

For sale—A first class young jersey cow. Enquire at Big Drug House. It

FOR ALL OF THE GOOD THINGS, AND TO MAKE YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN HAPPY, GO TO B. F. BARWICK.

Come to the Little Home restaurant and oyster house, Johnnie or Tommy will be there to serve you.

Go to Ed Hibbitt's grocery opposite Cooper's bus office, for fresh, pure goods at low prices.

LEWIS & CORWIN, ATTYS.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me, directed from the Clerk of the Putnam Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Premerter Mullins, Executor of the Will of Theodore E. Allen, deceased, is plaintiff, and John C. Merwin, Charles E. Pritchard, Grace E. Pritchard, Quinn L. Cooper, Lizzie Cooper, Martha A. Poilard, guardian of India O. Poilard, Wilson E. Horn, assignee of Quinn L. Cooper, and Frank Sandy are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand and twenty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest and cost accrued and to accrue, I will on

MONDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF JANUARY, 1896,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day expose at public sale to the highest bidder at the door of the court house in the city of Greencastle in said County of Putnam and State of Indiana, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number six (6) in the addition to the eastern division of the town of Cloverdale, as designated on the recorded plat of said town, in Putnam County, in the State of Indiana.

I will first offer the rents and profits of said real estate for a term not exceeding seven years, and failing to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy said decree, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple title of said real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the same. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisal laws.

FRANCIS M. GLIDEWELL,
December 28, 1895. Sheriff Putnam County.

Notice to Non-Residents.

The State of Indiana, Putnam County, ss: In the Putnam Circuit Court, November term, 1895. Charles M. Kesterson vs. Pearl M. Kesterson. Complaint number 9625. Now comes the plaintiff by John W. Layne, his attorney, and files complaint herein for divorce, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Pearl M. Kesterson, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the 23 day of the next term of the Putnam Circuit Court, the same being the 11th day of February, A. D. 1896, at the court house in the city of Greencastle, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, at the city of Greencastle, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1895.

D. T. DARNALL, Clerk.

J. W. LAYNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN MY OLD STAND.

Livery, Feed
—AND—
Sale Stable.

Buggies and Harness All New.

NICE, GENTLE, TOPPY
DRIVERS FOR THE ROAD.

Come and livery with me, bring in your horses and feed with me. I appreciate your kind patronage in the past and will promise you the best of satisfaction now.

GEORGE M. BLACK.

Near Northeast Corner Public Square.

Fall and Winter
MILLINERY
MRS. LILLIE ALLEN

is now ready to show you a complete stock of Millinery, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, etc.

In looking for something nice and the latest styles, don't fail to call.

Also, new and complete line of

BABY BONNETS.

18 South Side Public Square. 18

OLD KRIS KRINGLE IS COMING!

And every one greets with comment, that the best of all Plastering Material is naught, but the Acme Cement.

R. B. HURLEY,

608 S. Locust St., Greencastle, Ind.

DR. G. W. POOLE,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office—Rooms 2, 3, 4 and 5, Allen's Block E. Washington-st. Residence, first house west of Commercial Hotel, West Walnut-st. 341

Dr. F. H. LAMMERS

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office over Central National Bank 441

BOSTON :: STORE

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WE HAVE a complete stock of Holiday goods, consisting of China Plates, Cups and Saucers. Mugs, Creamers, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Mush and Milk Sets. Vases, Rose Bowls, Dolls, Toys and Fancy Baskets. Also a line of Hair Ornaments, Lace Pins, Pin Trays and Celluloid Novelties, all of which we are offering at Prices that Defy Competition.

LINENS.

We Have the MOST COMPLETE LINE OF LINENS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting of Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, Ladies' Splashes, Dresser Scarfs and Center Pieces. Latest thing in Damask Table Covers. Fine patterns of Grecian designs in covers for Sofa Pillows.

OUR STOCK of HANDKERCHIEFS IS COMPLETE.

T. Abrams & Son.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Our display of Christmas goods is larger than ever. We have novelties you will not find elsewhere.

CELLULOID NOVELTIES: Handkerchief boxes in many designs, 25c to \$2.00. Jewel boxes, photo holders, letter boxes, work boxes, trinket boxes, white metal novelties.

HANDKERCHIEFS: Our stock of ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs will have to be seen to be appreciated. We have the best values in handkerchiefs ever displayed in the city.

Ladies' mackintoshes, fur capes and silk umbrellas. Come to us for holiday goods. Our stock is well selected and values the best.

F. G. GILMORE,
EAST WASHINGTON ST.

Christmas, Christmas,

As Usual, May Be Found at

CHAS. KIEFER'S

Old Reliable Headquarters for

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A large assortment of Dolls, Drums, Wagons, Sleds, Toy Guns, Picture Books, Games, Alphabets and Toys of every description. Come, see, buy and make someone happy.

Chas. Kiefer,
North Side Square.

New
**Fotograf
Gallery.**

Our Great holiday offer —1 doz. Ivorettes for \$2.00.

Our Gallery is over the Post Office, Greencastle, Ind. Our new Triby Panels—only \$1 a dozen.

(Open Every Day.)
NICHOLSON'S SONS.

FALL STYLES

Our line of fall style Hats are in stock, ready for your inspection.

We are sole agents for the celebrated

"Henry Roelof" Hat,
Equal in quality to the Knox or Dunlap.

SUTHERLIN

THE HATTER AND FURNISHER.
8 E. Washington St.

10,000 bushels good Wheat wanted. Will pay highest price in cash for same, at Big 4 Mills. W. T. Besser. 12

CHRISTMAS.....

BOOK CASES, DESKS,
ROCKERS,
PICTURES AND EASELS

In every style and at perfect prices to suit your purse.

A full sized and full spring couch at \$3.50.

HANNA'S,

The Place for Bargains.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

WANTED—A bright boy, who can read manuscript, to learn the printers' trade. Apply at DEMOCRAT office.

A copy of the DEMOCRAT issued August 17th is wanted at this office.

To insure publication, correspondence must reach this office not later than Wednesdays.

It is now unlawful to shoot squirrels and sportsman and game dealers should make a note of it.

Barnaby Bros. have a fine new engine. They were compelled to spend their Christmas setting it.

Drs. Smythe, Tucker, Robinson and Ridpath removed a cancer from the breast of Hiram Ridpath last Saturday. The patient is doing well.

The doll show given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church was both entertaining and profitable. It gave delight to all who visited it and the handsome sum of \$179 net profit was realized.

Mrs. Marion Hurst, of this city, purchased the doll contributed by Gov. Matthews to the doll show. She also became the owner of three little rosy cheeked darlings sent from Dakota, Minnesota and Ohio.

Chairman T. T. Moore has issued a call for a mass meeting of the republicans of Putnam county at the court house in Greencastle at 10 o'clock, Jan. 11, 1896, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the district convention at Terre Haute Jan. 21.

The statement of the Central National bank of this city which appears elsewhere in these columns shows a most satisfactory condition of that institution. This bank has steadily grown from the day of its birth until it is the largest moneyed corporation in the county. It is in the hands of safe and conservative business men and deservedly has the confidence of the people.

Last Sunday was a red letter day with the city churches. Rev. J. K. Weaver of the Presbyterian church preached to a large congregation in the forenoon. There was a very interesting song service in the evening and a brief talk by the pastor on the incarnation of the Savior. At College Avenue M. E. church Dr. Hollingworth delivered an able sermon on Christain Perfection. At the Christain church Evangelist Boyer addressed immense congregations, morning and evening. "Love" was the subject of his day sermon and the "Poverty of God" was discussed at night. There were a number of accessions to the College Avenue church by letter and twenty-two to the Christian church by letter, and by confession.

A lively scrap occurred in Higert's saloon Thursday, William and Tobe Thompson became involved in a quarrel with Albert and John Kean. A fight ensued in which an ice saw and beer bottle figured with damagial effect. It being near the dinner hour the police were not around and it was some time before Higert, with one arm, could suppress the fight and put the belligerents out of his house. Later Marshal Starr arrived and arrested Albert Kean. He vigorously resisted and his brother also attacked the marshal. By the aid of bystanders Albert was finally carried to jail. His brother went home and sent for a physician to repair his head which had a bad cut inflicted in the fight in the saloon. William Thonup on's face was severely bruised.

County Assessor Broadstreet sent a notice to the Farmers and Citizens Loan Savings association and to the Home Building, Loan and Savings association, both of Putnam county, to file with him on the 24th inst. a list of paid up and partially paid stock of the companies, to be placed on the list for taxation. And that failing to do so he would place the whole of their stock on the list. On Monday both companies filed complaint before Judge McGregor, in Chambers, praying injunctions. The Judge issued a temporary restraining order in each case and set February 10 for the hearing. S. A. Hays and H. H. Mathias represent the first named company and P. O. Colliver the other. The notice given by the assessor is in pursuance of the law as laid down in a recent supreme court decision.

Putnam county friends will be inter-

ested to learn that L. A. Arnold formerly of this county and the son of Wm. A. J. Arnold, one of Putnam county's enterprising farmers, has resigned his position with the Young Men's Christian Association Training school of Chicago, which he has filled with credit for three years, to connect himself with the large real estate firm of Townsend & Howser, 1113 Chamber of Commerce Building in that city. He has been made General Manager of their branch office at 1437 W-Madison street, and will be pleased to negotiate with Greencastle parties interested in Chicago real estate.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY.

S. Paul Poynter has returned from Cloverdale and will spend the rest of his vacation working on the Mirage.

Prof. Johnson is enjoying his vacation with home folks.

Prof. Cook will be the guest of friends at Flat Rock, Ill., over Sunday.

T. N. Ewing left Tuesday to spend Xmas with home folks.

Dean Mansfield and Miss Rowley are visitors at Atlanta this week.

Prof. Naylor and Cook will attend the meeting of the Indiana Academy of Sciences at Indianapolis this week.

Misses Kern, Druly and Hollinshed are among the few occupants of the Dorm this week.

Rev. J. E. LaHines will preach at the South Mission Sunday evening.

Rev. Murray and Rev. Royse have been elected Pres. and V. Pres. of the Prohibition club. The former officers not having returned to school.

Edgar L. Davis has been appointed state sec. of the Prohibition college clubs.

Dr. Stephenson and Dr. Bassett attended the state teacher's association, which met at Indianapolis this week.

Miss Anna Chaffee is home from Paris, Ill., where she is teaching in the High school.

Seldon Smyser is spending his vacation with home folks.

Col. C. D. Hall is busily engaged in the deep problems of the money question. His fiery eloquence will be heard on this subject after the holidays.

Hon. E. S. Meade also has the financial question under consideration. I. U. should look well after her laurels as the DePauw men are making a very thorough study of the subject for debate.

T. P. Woodson, J. E. LaHines and Prof. Basye are among the few students who remained in Greencastle during the holidays.

Pres. Gobin made a few very appropriate remarks at Chapel on last Friday. He thanked the students very kindly for the support they had given him, since his advent as president of the university. The university affairs have been managed to the satisfaction of even the most fastidious. Dr. Gobin has proven eminently successful, and whether elected president or not, his administration of the past three months marks an epoch in the history of the institution.

The library is open all during the vacation except Christmas and New Year's days.

The indications are that no one will be chosen to succeed Dr. John, at the January meeting of the Board of Trustees.

E. S. Meade's mother will visit him during the holidays.

After an existing factional fight the Oratorical Association elected the following officers: Pres., Frost Buchtel; V. Pres., Albert Patterson; Rec. Sec., Brockway; Cor. Sec., Beem; Treas., Geo. Morris.

W. L. Lewis is the guest of his brother Rev. J. M. Lewis of Sandwich, Ill., during the vacation.

Quite a good deal of interest is manifested in the oratorical contest which will take place soon after the holidays. It promises to be one of the best ever held in DePauw.

The students remaining in town gave an informal party at the Beta Chapter house Tuesday evening.

Frank Takasugi is spending his vacation at New Albany.

Rev. M. M. Parkhurst of Chicago, will deliver the oration on Founders and Benefactors day. Interest in this celebration grows with each succeeding year. It should be made one of the red letter days of the college year.

The University of Chicago seems to have a large following among the wealthy classes. The past few weeks has seen several million dollars, added to her already large endowment fund. Indiana Methodism should remember her chief educational institution during these times of great prosperity. The great field of Indiana Methodism is like an unworked mine. It is teeming with its millions. DePauw is the product of many sacrifices, yet it cannot fulfill its mission, unless it is ably supported. Its sphere of usefulness is already seriously hampered because its endowment fund is not sufficient to meet its demands. Schools named after their founders are just as noble monuments to Christian education and their founders as the naming of some uni-

OH, YES THERE ARE OTHER CLOTHING HOUSES.

THE BELL

IS THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

They know that when we make a statement it means literally what it says.

To advertise one thing and mean another is a practice entirely foreign to our methods.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

We intend to display our liberality towards you and have inaugurated what we term the

The people express their satisfaction of the kindly treatment received at our store by their presence in great crowds, and the favorable comparisons they draw between our straight forward, honorable way of doing business, and the disreputable tactics pursued by some clothiers hereabouts.

Crowning Sale of the Season.

In many cases prices will be hacked right in two. Our reasons for this seemingly suicidal policy are good and sufficient to ourselves, and no one complains but those who pose as our competitors.

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

That earlier in the season sold at \$5, \$7.50, \$8, \$10, \$12.50, \$15, etc., up as high as \$25, we now throw open to the people at

READ THEM—

and then come and see them.

\$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$10 and \$12.

COMPETITION STANDS AMAZED.

WE HAVE 'EM DOWNED.

Fine goods cut to prices that the poorest purse can buy. These suits and overcoats come in all the styles, makes and fabrics, sanctioned by the laws of fashion. All sizes of the richest, rarest and most artistically tailored garments in the land. There are regent and dove-tail cutaways; there are single and double breasted sack suits; there are single and double breasted overcoats, made from the costliest woven fabrics in beavers, kerseys and meltons. They are silk and cassimere lined. They are lined with the richest of plain Italian cloth.

Each and Every Garment is a Gem of Its Kind.

Not a few of each, nor what might be termed a "sample line," but a stock so vast and varied that we can fit anyone with the greatest ease, and now you can buy fine goods at such marvelous low prices.

This is also the **CROWNING SALE OF THE SEASON** on —

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

We want every mother in the county to visit our boys' department during the sale.

Genuine English Corduroy Knee Pant.....	\$.85
Fine Quality Jersey Pant, blue and black.....	75
Good Cassimere School Pant, former price, 75c, now.....	48

Good Cheviot Pant.....	19
Good Cambric Waist.....	19

All our boys' and children's suits and overcoats are included in this great sale and prices on them have been cut in proportion

Don't Waste Your Time Looking Around.

Come Direct to Us.

We are the
Bargain Givers.

THE

BELL.

Clothiers and
Furnishers.

ALSPAUGH & CO., Proprietors.



CASSIUS SAID:

"Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed, that he hath grown so great?" He must have had some of Stoner & Son's. Buy your meat of them and you will grow great.

Livermore's Fine Home-made Mince Meat. All kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats, Lard, etc.

STONER & SON,
Cor. Vine and Washington Sts.

MONUMENTS.

Meltzer & McIntosh,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.

BEST WORK and LOWEST PRICES.

Works and Salesroom, 103 E. Franklin St.
41-42

The Man With a
Wart on His Nose

Feels No Less Comfortable than
The Man who Buys And Eats Poor
Bread. Try Our New Process
Bread, Made With Quaker Malt
Extract. For Sale at Our Leading
Groceries.

CHAS. LUETEKE,
The Baker.

For a nice, quiet game of pool or
billiards go to John Cawley's temper-
ance pool room, northeast corner of
the square. It is not connected with
the saloon. 22tf.

A WARNING!

YOU ARE HEREBY WARNED

NOT to make any purchases until you have examined the Fall and Winter Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES of Louis & Hays,

Under Penalty of

Missing one of the Grandest Displays of Quality, Style and Elegance ever before offered. All at Low Prices. Having bought all this seasons Goods at Old Prices, we propose selling them at Old Prices. The largest, best and most complete line of Child's, Misses', Boys' and Youths' School Shoes ever seen in this city. You can now reach the limit of the purchasing power of your dollar.

LOUIS & HAYS, The Shoe Men.

BEFORE
BUYING
YOUR

STOVES

Call and see { Coal and Wood Heaters,
Our line of . . . { Cook Stoves and Ranges.

CHASE'S FINE PLUSH ROBES & HORSE BLANKETS

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

BICKNELL HARDWARE CO.

JAMES M. HURLEY.

Real Estate

—INSURANCE— —LOANS—

Property of all kinds for sale or rent. Office over First National Bank.

At L. Weik & Co's,

The Old Reliable House, you will find the

CHOICEST STOCK OF RAISINS AND CURRANTS

—IN TOWN,—

BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS.

We Keep Only the Best of All Kinds of
Dried Fruit.

Go to —

John W. Moore's Grocery,

For specialties in Candies and Fresh Fruits of all kinds, Nuts, Figs and Dates, which we keep on hand at all times, and sell as cheap as any place in the city. Also a line of Fine Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware and T'n. Salt by the barrel.

T. Abrams Old Stand.

North Side Public Square

THE DEMOCRAT.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

The president's message on the Venezuelan question occupied the main attention of the senate on the 17th and after it was read it was referred to the committee on foreign relations. In the house the time was mainly absorbed in a debate on the plan to create three committees of able members each to deal with the election contests. Mr. Crisp introduced a bill that the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the president to investigate and report what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

Bills were introduced in the senate on the 18th providing an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for a heavy increase in the national armament, and making ex-confederates eligible to service in the army and navy. A resolution was passed for an inquiry into alleged corporate influences operating in the election of United States senators and representatives. In the house a bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the commission suggested by Mr. Cleveland in his special Venezuela message. Adjourned to the 20th.

The house bill appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the proposed commission to Venezuela was laid before the senate yesterday and many speeches were delivered, but no decisive action was taken. A bill was introduced by Senator Hale (Me.) for the construction of six seagoing coast line steel battle ships. A message from the president on the subject of the outrages on Armenians in the Turkish empire was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The house was not in session.

The senate on the 20th, by unanimous vote, passed the bill adopted by the house empowering the president to appoint a commission to determine the Venezuelan-British Guiana boundary. A message was received from the president saying the nation's credit was in peril, and that he desired congress to remain in session and do whatever it could to reassure the country that the government of the United States will continue to meet its obligations, financial as well as otherwise. No action was taken. In the house the only business transacted was the passage of a bill for the changing of the terms of United States court in Iowa and the presentation of a notice of contest against Representative Jones, of Virginia, on the ground of fraud.

DOMESTIC.

One-half the business portion of Vienna, Ill., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

The message of President Cleveland to congress transmitting the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury relative to the Venezuela boundary dispute insists upon the validity of the Monroe doctrine, and upon its application to present conditions, and clearly indicates a determination for its enforcement, as the English government has refused to arbitrate the question in dispute.

The Federation of Labor in session in New York adopted a resolution that party politics should not have any place in the organization, selected Cincinnati as the next place of meeting and adjourned sine die.

The business portion of Richmond, Mo., was burned, the loss being over \$100,000.

Hans H. Koehler, a wine dealer in San Francisco, failed for \$375,000, assets, one suit of clothes.

The Merchants' Elevator company at St. Louis made an assignment with liabilities of over \$150,000.

Squire Jones, a negro charged with burning a barn, was shot to death by a mob at Moulton, Ala.

Riot and destruction marked the opening day of the great strike of the street car employes in Philadelphia. Over 300 cars were wrecked and other damage was done.

Alex Houston, Frederick Fisher and Louis Reichtold were drowned in the Hudson river at Yonkers, N. Y., by the capsizing of a skiff.

At Giddings, Tex., Oscar Hennegan was publicly hanged for the murder of Martha Bradley last September.

A great number of vessels due in Philadelphia were unaccounted for and there was a general belief that many had foundered in the recent terrific gale on the ocean.

Nine of the crew of the new American line steamship St. Paul were killed by the bursting of a steam pipe in the starboard engine-room in New York.

In the schools of Buffalo, N. Y., the president's message was read and its import explained to the children.

President Mayer, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, tendered his resignation and it was accepted.

All the 7,000 coal miners in the Indian territory went on a strike.

In the United States circuit court at New Orleans Judge Pardee declared that the sugar bounty law was constitutional.

John Hunter made 90 balls in continuous pool at the Plaza club in Chicago. This beats the world's record by eight points.

John E. Kitzmiller, one of the best known horsemen in eastern Ohio, failed at Canton for \$100,000.

A bicycle that goes a mile a minute is the invention of J. A. Ferguson, a Cincinnati machinist.

Experiments at Duluth, Minn., demonstrated that potatoes could be treated and preserved in much the same manner as apples.

The legislature of Virginia refused to give the governor enlarged powers to order out troops to prevent lynching.

Rensselaer Tripp, aged 73, a farmer living near Cortland, N. Y., shot and killed his neighbor, George Calpin, aged 45, and then shot himself.

High water did great damage in Fort Scott and other portions of Kansas, where rain had been falling for 40 hours.

Fire in New York caused a loss of \$250,000 to clothing, art and plate glass manufacturers.

A cyclone swept over the country four miles north of Sherman, Tex., doing immense damage.

The National Editorial association is to meet in St. Augustine, Fla., January 14.

The heaviest rainstorm in the history of Chicago flooded streets in the city, electric car tracks were under water, people in the suburbs were driven to the upper floors of their dwellings, and the furnace fires of hotels, residences and big manufacturing establishments were extinguished by the waters. The ante-mortem statement of Harry T. Hayward, hanged recently in Minneapolis for the murder of Catherine Geng, says that he took the lives of four other persons before that of Miss Geng, and that he never got into trouble until he began to gamble.

Theodore Lambert (colored) was hanged in the jail at Camden, Pa., for the murder of William G. Kaiver on December 4, 1893.

Erastus Wiman, of New York, serving a term of five years in prison on the charge made by R. G. Dun & Co. of forgery, was liberated by the court of appeals.

Mrs. Gen. Grant celebrated the opening of her new home recently purchased in Washington.

Arrests made by secret service officers in Kansas City, St. Louis and Paola, Kan., resulted in the seizure of \$91,000 in counterfeit \$10 silver certificates and the breaking up of a gang of counterfeiters.

A fire-damp explosion in a coal mine near Raleigh, N. C., killed 43 men. American commerce celebrated the centennial of its liberty in New York by a banquet at Delmonico's.

Collections of internal revenue for the five months of the current fiscal year aggregate \$64,423,418, a decrease of \$8,124,287 as compared with the corresponding period of 1894.

In Washington Mgr. Salotti, apostolic delegate to the United States, became Cardinal Salotti, a member of the sacred college of cardinals and a prince of the Roman Catholic church.

William P. Harrison, of Chicago, arrived in San Francisco from an extended trip of the antipodes. During his stay on the Samoan islands he states that 25 individuals were devoured by the cannibals and that he narrowly escaped a like fate.

Secretary Carlisle estimates that it will cost \$418,091,073.17 to run this government during the next fiscal year. The appropriations for the present year made by the last congress amount to \$412,753,204.81.

While playing on the ice at Indianapolis John Horhamer, aged ten, and Otto Greenwaldt, aged seven, cousins, were drowned.

Al Stinson and William Davis, white cap leaders at Anderson, Ind., were sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

At Syracuse, N. Y., Clearwater won the pool championship of the world, defeating Keogh, of Binghamton.

The principal business portion of Bethel, N. C., was destroyed by fire.

Figures on the racing season of 1895 in the United States show that \$2,826,749 was earned by horses placed in the 7,362 events decided during the year.

James B. Pace, president of the Planters' national bank at Richmond, Va., failed for \$1,000,000.

The police at Buffalo, N. Y., arrested a gang of six of the most notorious professional car burglars in the country.

A heavy rainfall was reported throughout Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas.

William Supleben, 29 years old, a blind soap peddler in New York, in a jealous rage killed his only child, a girl four years old, and then shot himself dead.

The Bennett national bank at New Whatcom, Wash., forced to close by a run November 5, has reopened for business.

The probated will of the late Senator Thurman, of Columbus, O., shows he was worth \$170,000, all of which was left to his heirs.

Mrs. Mary Grossman, wife of a prominent business man at Ann Arbor, Mich., drowned herself and three-year-old child in a cistern. No cause was known for the act.

The manufacturers of plumbers' brass goods of the country formed a national organization at Pittsburgh, Pa.

As a result of the decline in stocks the failure of the following firms was announced on the New York stock exchange: Nichols, Frothingham & Co., Samuel S. Sands & Co., De Neufville & Co., L. A. Feldman and B. Fenton.

During a freshet near Old Monroe, Mo., John Heitman, August Longnecker, Henry Longnecker, W. Meadows and wife, and a stepson of James Blankinship, named Martin, were drowned.

Two youths, aged respectively 15 and 20 years, the youngest named Blount and the older Fourche, engaged in a duel with pistols near Pontotoc, Miss., and both were killed.

A. B. Payne, postmaster at Longview, Ala., was murdered by Jasper Nabors, his nephew.

The Union Traction company, owner of the street car lines involved in the great strike in Philadelphia, consented to arbitrate the differences with its employees, and the strike was declared off.

Albert Neeland, a photographer of St. Louis, who already has three wives, was arrested in St. Joseph, Mo., when about to marry the fourth.

Twenty-nine miners lost their lives in the Nelson mine near Dayton, Tenn., by an explosion of fire-damp.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 20th aggregated \$1,185,267,639, against \$1,129,766,288 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 15.9.

Fire in the Riche block at Denver caused a loss of \$125,000.

The third floor of the Palace clothing house in Minneapolis collapsed under a heavy load of wall paper, killing Gale Walters, a clerk, and doing damage to the extent of \$10,000.

There were 377 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 20th, against 388 the week previous and 349 in the corresponding time of 1894.

M. M. Packard & Co., dealers in spices and teas in New York, made an assignment with liabilities of \$100,000.

Friends of Henry Ward Beecher are perfecting plans to erect a memorial building to him in Brooklyn.

George Wolfe shot and killed Mrs. William Rattledge, with whom his divorced wife was staying, shot and fatally wounded his wife, and then committed suicide near Castana, Ia.

The Illinois Live Stock Insurance company, organized in Chicago with a capital of \$100,000, made an assignment.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gen. Moses B. Walker, the hero of Chickamauga, died at Kenton, O., aged 76 years. He was the last man that left the field of Chickamauga.

The special election in the Sixth supreme court district of Illinois to choose a successor to Justice Bailey resulted in a large majority for James H. Cartwright (rep.).

Nelson Driggs, the most famous counterfeiter of his time, died at his home in Dayton, O., aged 86 years.

After a separation of 40 years Christian Shultz, aged 82, and Miss Martha Cowan, aged 80, were married at McGuffey, O.

Capt. Isaac Bassett, the venerable assistant doorkeeper of the senate, died in Washington, aged 76 years. He had been in the service of the government 64 years.

Martha Smith (colored) died at the Brooks county poor farm near Wellsburg, W. Va., aged 106.

In state convention at Shreveport the democrats of Louisiana renominated M. T. Foster for governor.

Charles B. Atwood, one of America's foremost architects and designers, died at his home in Chicago, aged 46 years.

Steven Ross (colored), the greatest possum hunter in Ohio, was buried at Massillon, O., after having lived to the age of 108 years.

FOREIGN.

The German ship Athena, from New York for Bremen, was wrecked at sea by an explosion and the captain and 13 men were drowned.

Phil Young, John Kirby and E. S. Hubley, all of Halifax, N. S., were drowned while on a fishing excursion.

The Prussian landtag has been summoned to assemble on January 15.

The mail steamer from the northern coast arrived in St. Johns, N. F., and reported frightful ravages by recent gales. The schooner Victory and crew of 22 were lost and four other vessels were missing.

A portion of the barracks at Buena Ayres collapsed, and 12 soldiers were killed and 60 were injured.

Miss Margaret Young, queen of the Munua group of islands, died at the age of 23 years.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the porte had ordered Mustapha Remzi Pasha to attack, with 10,000 troops and two batteries, the city of Zoltoun, to bombard and destroy it, and to massacre the 12,000 Armenians in the city because they had killed 400 Turkish soldiers.

Advices from Havana stated that Gen. Campos would make desperate efforts immediately to break the power of the insurgents. He had determined to force the fighting because of urgent orders from Madrid.

Several sacks containing \$80,000 in gold and silver stolen from a wagon train 40 years ago were found in a cave ten miles south of Rincon, Mex.

Richard F. Sickerton, associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii, is dead. William R. Castle, late minister to Washington, will succeed him.

LATER.

The president will issue a proclamation January 4 next, declaring Utah a state of the union.

Mrs. Jennie Whitard, of Bismarck, Mo., her infant, and her sister, Ada Hardage, while attempting to ford Forchee creek were drowned.

The president signed the Venezuelan commission resolution and it is now a law.

Seven brick buildings, with stocks of 17 firms, were burned at Kosse, Tex., the loss being \$100,000.

Charles Jones, aged eight, his brother Robert and sister Maggie, aged 21 and 20 respectively, and Ida Ball, aged 16, were drowned while skating near Denver, Col.

Andrew Johnson and his three children were burned to death in their home in Philadelphia.

Willie and Eddie, sons of Mrs. P. Lauerma, and Jimmie, son of Lawrence Kinney, aged 13, 10 and 12, were drowned at Morris, Ill., while skating.

Barney Brown (colored) was lynched by a crowd of negroes at Wrightsville, Ark., for assaulting a negro woman.

At a cabinet meeting in Washington it was decided to make arrangements for another sale of bonds for gold at the earliest practicable moment.

The agreement by which the trolley strike was declared off in Philadelphia fell through and the strike was resumed.

William Helm, alleged to have been the leader of a gang of cattle thieves, was assassinated by vigilantes at Chappelle, Neb.

Advices from Panama say that the city of Santa Marta was nearly destroyed by a tidal wave and that many lives were lost.

Dispatches from St. Louis say that the Mississippi river rose 22 feet in two days, and the flood in consequence covered the Mississippi valley from the Iowa line to Cairo, Ill.

State Mine Inspector Sampson in his annual report to the governor places the output of gold for South Dakota at \$3,500,000 for 1894; \$5,000,000 for 1895, and gives an estimate of \$7,000,000 for 1896.

Washington, Dec. 23.—In the senate on Saturday the president's message on the financial situation was discussed, but no action was taken. Adjourned to the 24th.

In the house Speaker Reed announced the standing committees. The president's financial message was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

WILL NOT GO HOME.

Members of Congress Forego Holiday Pleasures.

Stay in Washington to Enact Financial Legislation—A Proposed Measure—Bond Issue Said to Be Imminent.

Washington, Dec. 23.—For the first time since the short session of the 47th congress in the winter of 1882-3, congress will enter holiday week with the intention of sitting through the season usually devoted to recess. The occasion for this apparent zeal and devotion to public interests was President Cleveland's message of Friday last, which asked the congress not to take its usual respite from labor at this season of the year, but to remain and provide the necessary legislation to relieve the financial situation of the government. The house will enter upon this work probably to-day, through its committees announced on Saturday.

The ways and means committee will meet at 11 o'clock and proceed as rapidly as may be with the consideration and preparation of a bill or bills to meet the condition which confronts them. The measure of relief which it is expected the committee will propose will include, either in one bill or several, as may be deemed most expedient, brief amendments to the tariff law, not involving general tariff revision, such amendments to expire at the end of 30 months; authority to the secretary of the treasury to issue a three per cent. bond as a popular loan, to maintain the gold reserve and for no other purpose, with a proviso that the redeemed greenbacks shall not be used to meet current expenses, but be retained as long as necessary as part of the redemption fund; authority to issue to national banks circulating notes up to par of the bonds deposited as security therefor, and reduce the tax on national bank circulation; and authority for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiency in receipts until the revenues can be provided. It is estimated that these proposed tariff changes will add from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 to the income of the government.

While it is not probable that the committee will be ready to report to the house before Wednesday or Thursday at the earliest, there will be no adjournment for more than a day or two at a time until the present relief shall have been enacted. Should this be accomplished this week the house will probably then indulge in three-day recesses over the New Year holiday. Although the senate will be nominally in session this week, it is believed that there will at no time be a quorum present. A financial debate may be precipitated Tuesday if Senator Vest presses the resolution for which he asked immediate consideration Saturday. This resolution directs the secretary of the treasury to coin the silver bullion in the treasury and apply the silver dollars so coined to the redemption of the treasury notes issued in payment for the bullion under the Sherman act. If the senate should be in a humor to permit the resolution to come to a vote it will surely pass, for the silver men are in the majority by at least a dozen, and possibly 14 votes.

Washington, Dec. 23.—An issue of bonds for protection of the gold reserve will be made within a few days. A cabinet meeting was held at the white house Sunday afternoon and a decision reached to make arrangements for another sale of bonds for gold at the earliest practicable moment. An officer of the treasury, probably Assistant Secretary Curtis, will go to New York at once to confer with the bankers and make arrangements for the new issue.

The amount to be negotiated has not been decided upon, but it is not likely to exceed \$50,000,000, or enough to restore the reserve to \$100,000,000. An effort will be made to place the entire issue in this country. Though the details have not yet been decided, and will not be till after a conference with the New York bankers has been held, it is probable the issue will be placed by subscription on the competitive plan pursued in November, 1894.

The bonds will be four per cents, 30 years to run, and the government hopes to realize a premium of about 3½ per cent. In view of the recent heavy exportations of gold, and the prevailing uneasiness, it is not believed a higher rate than this can be expected. The decision of the cabinet meeting was reached after careful inquiry concerning the prospects of legislation in congress designed to help the reserve. The president has become satisfied that the republican leaders do not intend to offer any assistance that will be of avail. The president asked congress for better means of replenishing the dwindling reserve, and congress is about to reply with a measure providing more revenue.

Doubtless the republican leaders will be exceedingly angry when they learn that President Cleveland issued a message Friday evening asking them to give up their Christmas holiday and stay here to attend to business, and on Sunday, after they had agreed to remain and had begun the task of preparing some legislation, he calls a meeting of the cabinet and decides to issue bonds for gold.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Dr. Frederick Wines, the authority on criminology, has been appointed lecturer on social classes and social evils in Harvard university.

Russia will next year subsidize the Bulgarian schools at Constantinople, Orhida and Buyukdere, and give free instruction to Bulgarians in its universities.

There is a movement on foot for the establishment of industrial schools for the training and education of the Russian convicts' children in the penal settlements of Siberia.

How completely THE BLACK CAT, Boston's new five-cent magazine, has captivated the story-reading world, is shown by the fact that in three months it has already reached a sale of 150,000 copies. And the favor it has found with the press is equally well indicated by the editorial comments of leading papers throughout the country. The New York Mail and Express, for instance, refers to it as "the literary pet," while the Louisville Commercial says: "We predict that this delightfully original and interesting magazine, which is published by the Shortstory Publishing Co., Boston, Mass., will have the largest sale ever reached by any publication. Its cleverly told stories of mystery, exciting detective tales, and thrilling stories of adventure render THE BLACK CAT a delightful new departure in story telling."

"Excuse me," he said, "if I seem to be a little impertinent, but my curiosity has got so much the best of me that I must venture a question." "What is it?" Are you a gentleman going golfing or a lady going bicycling?"—Washington Star.

Atlanta and the South.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. will during the time of the Exposition at Atlanta Sept. 18, to Dec. 31, 1895, offer exceptionally fine service between Chicago and the South. A low rate ticket will be sold, and through cars run to all southern points. This is 55 miles the shortest route to Atlanta, Chattanooga and the South.

For guide to Atlanta and the Exposition address C. W. Humphrey, Northwestern Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or City Ticket Office, 230 Clark St., Chicago. Charles L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

"I heard you were out sleighing with Miss De Riche, Spooner? Playing for high stakes, aren't you?" "Well, I held a full hand on that occasion," said Spooner, thoughtfully.—Detroit Free Press.

"The Melancholy Days Have Come.

The saddest of the year," not when autumn has arrived, as poet Bryant intimates, but when a fellow gets bilious. The "sere and yellow leaf" is in his complexion if not in the foliage at that inauspicious time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon discipline his rebellious liver, and regulate his bowels, besides toning his stomach, and healthfully stimulating his kidneys. Malaria, rheumatism and nervousness are also relieved by the Bitters.

AT THE PARTY.—He—"Do you know, I always feel like a fool in a full-dress suit." She—"What a pity you can't hide your feelings a little."—Truth.

Low Rates to the South.

On the first Tuesday of each month, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell one way tickets to all points in the South at greatly reduced rates. The fast train over this route now leaves Chicago daily at 8:25 P. M. and runs through solid to Nashville, making connection there with all trains for the South and Southeast. City Ticket Office 230 Clark St., Chicago.

When a fellow swears to a girl that he would go through fire and water for her he little dreams of lighting heaters and filling washtubs.—Philadelphia Record.

Business Chance—A Good Income.

We pay you to sell fruit trees. Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.; Rockport, Ill.

GENIUS may be described as the spirit of discovery. It is the eye of intellect, and the wing of thought.—Simms.

It is the toper that would like to put a gurgler round the world.—Texas Siftings.

All About Western Farm Lands. The "Corn Belt" is a monthly paper published by the Passenger Department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It is designed to give reliable information concerning western farm lands, what can be raised on them successfully, and the experiences of farmers who live in the west. Copies of the paper will be sent to any address for one year on receipt of 25 cents. Postage stamps accepted. Address "The Corn Belt," 209 Adams St., Chicago.

Aches Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

Never

unfastens by itself, you have to attend to that. Secure, reliable, strong. The DeLONG patent Hook and Eye.

See that

hump?

Send two cents in stamps for New Mother Goose Book in colors to Richardson & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia.



When to say "No."

When the clerk tries to get rid of some other binding by calling it just as good as the



Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding.

Simply refuse to take it. No binding wears or looks as well as the "S. H. & M."

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.



BATTLE AX PLUG

The largest piece of Good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

ON STEALING BICYCLES.

BY LUKE SHARP.



tempts of the police of two towns to capture me.

While this statement is naturally flattering to me, it is nevertheless a libel, and, in fact, if I cared to use strong language, I might go so far as to take the last syllable away from the word "libel."

The whole trouble arose through Switzerland not having a proper language of its own, that hilly country preferring to express what few thoughts it has in a mixture of French, German and Italian, depending on what particular canton you happen to be in. They say that the Swiss are natural linguists. Unfortunately, they are. Any combination of sounds you may make, means something to any Swiss with whom you happen to be talking, for he knows so many languages that you are sure to hit one of them, and so you convey ideas to him that you had no thought of expressing.

October weather is lovely in Switzerland. Most of the visitors have then gone, prices come down one-half, and the air is sweet and cool, with usually a cloudless sky.

Under these circumstances I thought it would be a nice thing, as the roads were good and the scenery picturesque, to take a bicycle tour right around Lake Thun, beginning at the town which gives the lake its name, and going around to the north side of the lake to Interlaken, and returning by the south shore.

The hotel keeper told me that if I went up the street, turned to the right, went under an arcade until I came to a tunnel, penetrated that and emerged on another street, turned to the left and kept on, I would come to the shop of a man who would let me have a bicycle on hire by the day or the hour. I followed the directions as closely as possible, and thought I recognized the shop because a bicycle was leaning against the wall. The owner was leaning against the doorway, looking at the bicycle outside. The following conversation in many languages took place between us:

"Haben sie un bicyclette a louer?" I opened out on him with the above impartial mixture of German and French. It seems he understood me to ask if that was his bicycle, whereupon he replied in four languages:

"Yaw, yaw, oui, yes, se."

Then, throwing in a bit of Italian, I lied off with:

"Quanta costa la machine a la hoar, oder per tag?"

Now I submit that to any educated person, or even to a university man, this sentence said as plainly as print: "How much do you want for this machine by the hour or the day?" I tried afterwards to get the magistrate to see this, but he, not knowing Italian, shied at the very beginning of the phrase. The owner of the bicycle on oath declares that he thought I asked how much the bicycle had cost him. He says he answered that he paid 500 francs for that brute of a machine, made in France, while I understood him to agree to let me have it for five francs a day, which was cheap. I was in a hurry to be off, and was afraid he might repent his offer, so I said it was all right and I would take it, whereupon, without further parley, I wheeled the bicycle into the middle of the road, sprang on its back, and was off, leaving the astonished man standing by the door, too thunderstruck, it seems, to make any



"YAW, YAW, OUI, YES, SEE."

outcry until I had passed beyond his sight at the first turning in the road.

I pedaled serenely on, little realizing what a commotion I had left behind me, and the one funny thing about this most regrettable episode is that I spent an exceedingly quiet, peaceful and enjoyable day, not knowing I was pursued, making no attempt to elude anybody, and yet eluding them in what appeared afterwards to be by subtle and crafty dodges. The magistrate could not be persuaded that my sitting on the veranda of a restaurant in the main street of Interlaken, with the bicycle in plain view of everybody, was not the brazen act of a hardened criminal, who knew the police would be searching for him in the back streets.

When the man standing against the doorway had recovered partly from his amazement at my sudden flight on his machine he rushed to the police station and told the authorities there a plausible foreigner had engaged him in polite Ollendorian conversation, and, while

his mind was distracted in trying to follow his remarks, had seized the opportunity and also the machine and was at that moment making his way by the north road towards Interlaken.

Now, capture under these circumstances seemed to be deliciously easy. There were no branching off roads. The mountains were on one side and the lake on the other, on neither of which was bicycling practicable. Therefore all the two policemen had to do, when they mounted their machines, was to ride faster than I did and so overtake me. As I had no idea that a race was on, I plugged along in a leisurely manner and would undoubtedly have been taken near Interlaken if it had not been for the fact that some years ago a company built a funicular railway from the margin of the lake, a mile or so up to St. Beatenburg. I had lived in St. Beatenburg once, and I remembered that the road from there to Interlaken was a good one, so I thought that perhaps it would not be a bad plan to go up on the railway and coast down to Interlaken. I knew a man who had done it once. I can well believe now that no one ever tries it the second time. The car goes up to St. Beatenburg three or four times a day only, but when a couple of miles away from the landing I saw a steamer coming in and I knew if I reached the landing about the time she did I would get a car.

The policemen, it seems, caught sight of me as I was making my spurt, and they at once put on extra steam, but there is a deep bay just before one reaches the funicular and they lost sight of me as I turned the point. I just managed to catch the car and got on board somewhat short of wind. As we went up I noticed an innocent and unfortunate Englishman standing on the road at the foot of the hill with his bicycle beside him, and he was watching us go up, taking a rest at the same time before mounting the steep hill.



THEY ARRESTED HIM ON THE CHARGE OF STEALING HIS OWN BICYCLE.

that rose between him and his destination. I had little idea at the time that I was making trouble for that unknown stranger, and I hope he will accept my apologies if this recital should chance to meet his eye.

The policeman overtook him near the top of the hill, and, with the craft that distinguishes all continental officials, they said nothing, but followed him until he reached Interlaken, where, in spite of his protestations, they arrested him on the charge of stealing his own bike. The man was justly indignant, and showed them his customs receipt from the French government, and it was no use; they knew they had the right man, and they telephoned to Thun for the owner of the machine to come to Interlaken on the next steamer and identify his property. This took a few hours, and when they let the poor man go, he was exceedingly hungry and angry, swearing he was going to bring an action against the Swiss authorities, as if that would do any good.

Meanwhile, I had reached the top of the railway funicular and I bicycled the mile or more along the street, high up above the lake, on one side of which is scattered the village of St. Beatenburg, with its wonderful view of the snow mountains—the Jungfrau, the Eiger, the Monch and a host of others.

I found the ride down the zig-zag road not such fun as I had expected. I saw the brake was not going to last if I kept on, so I had to walk most of the way down. Coming to a more level ground, I bicycled gently into Interlaken, making for the place where they sell Munich beer, and there, over a mug and a sandwich, on the main street, I made a frugal lunch with the bicycle standing against a pillar of the veranda.

After a smoke, I proceeded out of Interlaken, and took the south road that borders the lake. This road is not so good for cycling as the other, being much more hilly, while the roadbed is more stony. I therefore walked a good deal, taking it very leisurely, and in course of time I was overtaken by a policeman who also was walking with his machine. He asked me if I had met a man on a bicycle coming from Thun, and I told him quite truly that I had not. He seemed discouraged, and told me all about the bicycle theft and the arrest of the wrong man. He feared the thief had hidden in the forest until he and his comrade went past, and then perhaps took the steamer across the lake; or the villain might merely have pretended to take the north road, while in reality he went by the south. Thus the policeman hoped to meet him yet. I promised to keep a lookout, and the officer went on.

When I reached Thun, and came to the place where I got the bicycle, I found the man was in Interlaken, and his wife, who knew all about the robbery, was amazed to see the thief return the machine and place five francs and his thanks on the counter.

I regret to say that the apparent honesty of this action did not commend itself to the authorities. They looked on it as the ruse of a crafty scoundrel who realized that, so vigilant were the police, it was impossible for him to escape, and so endeavored to throw dust in the eyes of the wise men of the place.

Thus the bicycle at five francs a day was not so cheap as I had at first supposed.—Detroit Free Press.

A THANKFUL PEOPLE.

Cheerfulness Prevails Where Gloom Lingered a Short Time Ago.

Thanksgiving day was observed this year with joy and gladness to which the people had been strangers for several years past. In 1894 the country was still suffering from the effects of the terrible McKinley panic, which two years before had plunged millions into idleness, debt, bankruptcy or poverty. Although the protective tariff which had brought about such a deplorable condition was repealed in August of last year, the business and industrial interests of the country had only commenced to revive by the end of November. There were still many thousands of households over which the trade depression cast a shadow, and many thousands of unemployed workers who had little reason to be thankful that the republican policy which had impoverished them was at last struck from the statute books.

This year the conditions are greatly changed. The improvement in business which immediately followed the adoption of the Wilson tariff has steadily increased during the past eleven months until now the country is prospering as never before. Good crops of almost every staple farm product have given the farmers abundance for their own needs and a large surplus for foreign markets. The transportation of these crops has brought good times to the railroads, which have in turn purchased large supplies of rails, rolling stock and other equipments. In consequence the iron and steel industries have reached the heights of prosperity, the total output of their products exceeding that of any other period in the history of this or other countries.

In all the principal industries of the country the same condition of great activity prevails. The best proof of prosperity is found in the wonderful series of wage advances which have taken place during 1895. According to the admission of the New York Tribune over 1,000,000 workers have had their wages increased from 5 to 20 per cent. Factories and mills, closed down for years under McKinleyism, have started up again; hundreds of new factories, especially in the textile industries, have been established, and in every branch of trade there is a strong demand for manufactured goods.

With this unequaled business boom came, of course, a greatly increased demand for labor. Instead of marching through the country in "Coxey armies," as thousands of workmen did while the McKinley tariff was in force, the unemployed found opportunities to work in re-opened factories, in the mines, or on the railways. At a modest estimate 1,000,000 workers who were idle before the enactment of the Wilson tariff have now steady employment and are earning good wages.

These are some of the reasons why in American homes there was this year so much of thankfulness. Protection hard times have given place to low tariff prosperity. McKinley idleness has disappeared and the democratic business revival has given more work and higher wages. Capital is earning good returns and merchants and manufacturers look forward to an even greater demand for all kinds of goods. For all these things the American people are truly thankful.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

AN EXAMPLE.

Combinations That Are Looking to Congress for "Protection."

Our republican friends say they will pass at this session of congress a bill increasing the duties of the present tariff. An increase of duties is just what certain combinations of manufacturers want, and they want it, not because it is required to prevent competition with their products, when these products are sold at fair prices, but in order that they may be enabled by law to add something to domestic prices which are already unjustly high, having been "hoisted," as the New York Tribune says, by combination agreement and the suppression of competition in the home market.

Let us look, for example, at the nail industry, which is now absolutely controlled by a combination. This combination, as the Tribune admits, has "raised prices 176 per cent. from May 1 to September 14, putting them 23 to 50 per cent. higher than they were three years ago." The following remarks were published in July last by the Iron Age, the leading authority in the iron trade, and a journal in sympathy with the tariff policy of the republican party:

"The wire nail market has been an interesting subject to one who has been familiar with the fall and rise of this important staple. The McKinley law placed a duty of \$2.50 to \$4 per keg, depending upon the length of the nail.

"This protection was never needed, and during the continuation of this law the price of wire nails fell to \$1 per keg, base price, and this price gave the manufacturer, providing that foreign nails came into competition (which they did not), from 250 to 400 per cent. protection.

"The new tariff changed the duty to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Under this duty the price of wire nails further receded 20 per cent. on the base price.

"Then came the turning point. Under this protection the price of wire nails has advanced 100 per cent. above the lowest point reached."

Up to that time the combination's advance in prices had been 100 per cent. Additions made since July have increased the advance, our republican and high tariff neighbor says, to "176 per cent." We make the advance 151 per cent. for wire nails and 166 per cent. for cut nails. The difference is immaterial. Our neighbor admits an increase "from 90 cents to \$2.25" for wire nails, and "from 80 cents to \$2" for cut nails. The present prices are, the Tribune also says, "33 to 50 per cent. higher" than the prices "three years ago." That is to say, the price of nails now, under the democratic tariff of only 25 per cent. ad valorem, is "33 to 50 per cent. higher" than the price three years ago under the McKin-

ley tariff, which, when nails were selling at \$1, was equivalent to from 250 to 400 per cent. ad valorem. The advance is due wholly to the action of a combination.

Neither the McKinley protection of "200 to 400 per cent." nor the duty of 25 per cent. imposed by the democratic tariff was needed. The official reports show that the exports of American nails, both wire and cut, have been very large during the last five years, and have been increasing steadily. Last year they amounted to more than 21,000,000 pounds. The recent advance of "176 per cent." in price has not checked this export trade. We quote the following official figures of exports of nails in pounds:

Fiscal year 1895.....21,362,695
July, 1895.....1,839,101
August, 1895.....2,041,684
September, 1895.....2,077,963

It appears, then, that while the price was advancing, and in spite of an increase amounting to "176 per cent." up to September 14, the exports were increasing, and were, in September, at the rate of nearly 25,000,000 pounds per annum.

These nails have been sold in foreign countries in open competition with foreign nails and without the protection of any tariff duty whatever. That is to say, the American manufacturers have successfully defied in foreign lands the competition there of those foreign nails against which they ask to be defended in the home market by a tariff. If they can overcome in foreign lands this competition without protection—and even after their price has been increased by "176 per cent."—can they not more easily overcome foreign competition here at home without any protection, the foreigner being handicapped by ocean freight charges?

Having absolute control of the domestic industry, the nail manufacturers would like, we presume, to make their price still higher and to compel the people of this country to pay perhaps \$3.25, or even more, per keg, instead of \$2.25. But with the present duty of 25 per cent. the point will soon be reached at which imports will be invited. If the present duty should be increased, however, or if the McKinley duty should be restored, the combined manufacturers could safely exact from consumers in this country a price much higher than even that which now represents an increase of "176 per cent." over the price of last May.

We have pointed out these facts, not because the nail industry is the only one in which a combination has unwarrantably advanced prices, but because it is a convenient example of the organizations which have thus taken advantage of the revival of business and are now ready to ask for higher tariff duties. Opponents of McKinleyism will be glad to see the requests of all of them granted in a bill by which the republican party intends to set forth its tariff policy.—N. Y. Times.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

Increase in Our Woolen Industries—Effects of Free Wool.

A bright day is evidently beginning to dawn upon the American manufacturers of woolen goods. The Boston correspondent of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter says in its issue of November 21:

"Wool of all kinds can be bought at date nowhere else in the world as cheap as in the principal markets of the United States."

Now that our manufacturers can get their raw wools so cheaply, they have an unprecedented opportunity to produce all kinds of woolsens at rates that will enable them not only to hold their own in the home market, but also to greatly extend their export trade.

There has been a marked falling off since August last in the exports of woolsens from Bradford, England, to the United States. The English correspondent of the Wool and Cotton Reporter, writing from Bradford, says:

"If your domestic makers are to-day making good use of your buyers' present purchasing power, it will tell most powerfully against Yorkshire in six months' time. In one respect, at least, the present is a 'record' time in the annals of Bradford since your tariff came into operation, and that is in the present being the most inactive and deathly period so far as buying is concerned, for I am authoritatively informed that American operations have to-day practically ceased. This should act as a fresh spur to all your domestic makers."

This intelligence indicates that American woolen mills are enlarging their output and sales and will soon find a speedily increasing demand for their fabrics.—N. Y. Herald.

Fashions and Fabrics.

The Dry Goods Economist, a well posted trade journal, commenting on the heavy importations of woolen dress fabrics from Bradford, England, says that the increase this year is partly accounted for by the small importations for 1894, which showed a heavy falling off as compared with imports for 1893. But there is still another cause for the heavy purchases of Bradford goods which the protectionist journal carefully conceal. The Economist says: "The increase is in a large degree due to a change of fashion. Bright and illustrious dress materials are now in greater favor than those of any other class, and in the production of wonderfully artistic and delicate fabrics of this kind Bradford greatly exceeds all its competitors."—Philadelphia Record.

Tax Beer, Not Wool.

"Should it come to a question," says the Philadelphia Ledger (ind. rep.), "between placing additional duties upon liquor and tobacco for the purpose of raising revenue, or higher duties, as has been recommended, upon woolen products, congress ought reasonably decide in favor of making whisky, beer and tobacco dearer rather than every variety of clothing, blankets, carpets and other products of the loom. Everybody is not a consumer of the former vicious luxuries, but everybody is a consumer of woolen goods, and the cost of the latter in the aggregate in a household is large and often onerous."

REED WILL HAVE TROUBLE.

When the Tariff Question Comes Up the Fun Will Begin.

It was plain when the national wool growers pitched their tents in Washington that they had designs upon congress. Judge Lawrence, who is at the head of the organization, has devoted years of his life to fighting for a high tariff on wool. He has been as zealous, persistent and deluded as the searchers for the golden fleece. Any attempt to reduce the tax imposed upon the millions of consumers by reducing the duty on wool, has been met by the judge with frantic denunciation, and when the measure now operative was passed he drew a sad picture of impending ruin and devastation. It is a mania with the judge to contend for a tariff on wool, and to immediately fight for a higher duty when one has been established by legislative enactment. Many of his followers are imbued with his fervor, and it is among the things inevitable that they should secure the introduction of a bill imposing a 12 per cent. duty on wool.

It was very recently shown by the Free Press that no such measure could become a law during President Cleveland's term of office. The wool growers know this, and yet they insist upon the fruitless struggle being made. Either they are all possessed of Judge Lawrence's irrepressible and irresistible passion for an eternal fight on the wool question, or they want a practical evidence of good faith toward them by the party which has in latter years devoted itself to the serving of special interests. But there intervenes the do-nothing policy proclaimed by Speaker Reed, and generally approved by the leading men of his party. How will he face this attempted infraction? How will he meet an emergency which involves the fate of his entire plan for conducting the present session?

If the wool question is fought over and voted upon, the floodgates are opened, and a deluge of tariff bills must be expected. Neither the speaker nor the members of congress are in a position to play any favorites. There is the same right to tackle every article on the schedule as there is to yield to the importunities of the wool growers. They have challenged the idea of giving the country a needed rest. Mr. Reed must now employ the tactics in which he is so gifted to circumvent the scheme of the wool growers or he must expose his party to all the dangers liable to a general stirring up of the tariff issue. The indignation of the woolen manufacturers is aroused at the mere suggestion of a renewal of the agitation, which produces uncertainty and upsets entirely their plans for the future. They are content with things as they are, and will be antagonized if the wool growers are permitted to carry out their purpose.

There is an angry protest from all the industries of the country when the renewal of the tariff controversy is threatened. All they ask is to be permitted to move peacefully along the prosperous lines they are now following. They have applauded the policy proposed by Mr. Reed, and will be alienated if it should be abandoned. They enjoy their freedom from irksome commercial restraints, and will hold the party invading their new rights to a strict accounting. Speaker Reed was quick to see this. The men of political acumen in his party are in accord with him, and it is not probable that he will surrender on the first point of attack. Democracy, from a selfish standpoint, could ask nothing better than that the party in control of the legislative branch should proceed to an exposure of its internal weaknesses, but the country should not again be stricken in this period of healthful recuperation. Mr. Reed confronts the crisis of his political career.—Detroit Free Press.

The People Will Not Be Fooled.

The republicans are making no end of good promises. They remind us of the old gentleman who met the little boy on the street.

"Say, my son," said he to the youngster, "if I lend you father \$100 and he promises to return it in equal installments of \$10 a month, how much will he owe me at the end of the first month?"

"Umph!" said the boy, "that's easy enough."

"Well, then," replied the old gentleman, "how much?"

"A hundred dollars," said the boy.

"But I guess you do not understand my question," said the old merchant. "I'll state it again. If I lend your father \$100 and he promises to return it in installments of \$10 a month, how much will he owe me at the end of the first month?"

"I just told you," replied the boy, "\$100."

"Oh, but you do not understand arithmetic," said the old gentleman.

"That may be so," was the youngster's response. "I may not know much about 'rithmetic, but I'm on to dad; I know him like a book."

The people are "on to" the republican party; the republican press and politicians cannot fool them; they know that republican promises are not made to be kept and that they are subject to a large discount.—N. Y. Mercury.

Buncombe and Fustian.

The new republican congress starts off apparently with the purpose of doing nothing in practical legislation for the country, but of entering upon a campaign of purely partisan buncombe and fustian. It seems bent not upon doing anything for the present or future benefit of the country, but upon converting the floors of congress into hustings from which to make claptrap assaults upon the past record of the democrats, with the hope of helping the republican party to carry the next election. The republicans of congress are singularly obtuse to the signs of the times if they do not realize that the day has gone by when the people of the United States could be hoodwinked by such partisan tactics.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A POLICY OF INACTION.

Speaker Reed Has Gone Out of the Carr Business.

Speaker Reed's remarks in the republican caucus and upon taking the chair have been generally accepted as indicating a do-nothing policy by congress. His sayings that "history may accord us praise for what we do not do," and that "there are times when rest is as healthgiving as exercise," if they do indicate, as is believed, an all-around do-nothing policy, propose the neglect of most important public duties. In that sense they are the words of a politician and a candidate, not of a patriot and a statesman.

A rest on tariff disturbances is no doubt desired and demanded. The country has adjusted itself to the new schedules. Business is prospering. Labor is well employed. Commerce has revived. The treasury will receive for the current calendar year over \$20,000,000 more revenue from customs than it did in the last fiscal year of the McKinley tariff. It will receive this year \$35,000,000 more than it did last. To disturb these conditions now would be both a blunder and a crime.

But this does not absolve congress from the duty of providing for the deficiency in the revenue. This deficiency is due to the decision of the supreme court upon the procurement of a conspiracy of wealth, nullifying the income tax. The logical, the just and the easiest course to pursue is to raise the needed \$30,000,000 by an increased revenue tax on beer. But if this cannot be done congress should safeguard the treasury in some other way. This may be done by authorizing the issue of treasury certificates or short-term bonds, under proper restrictions, to meet emergencies like this present.

No government should be left with its credit unprotected. To do nothing now for the deliberate purpose of "leaving the administration in a hole" for the next campaign would be a shameful and dangerous omission. It will end the smart Mr. Reed as a presidential possibility if he shall forget that he cannot "leave the administration in a hole" without incurring the danger of throwing the business of the country again into the ditch.

It will be a further neglect of duty if congress shall do nothing looking to the cure of the confusion into which our currency has fallen. The next logical step after the resumption of specie payments has never been taken. On the contrary, our currency condition has grown steadily worse for the past 17 years under the coinage of a great store of silver dollars representing now only about 50 cents of their nominal value, and an inflation of \$150,000,000 in treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver and nominally redeemable in the same, but actually a drain upon and an added menace to the gold reserve. As the president says in his message, the government is "forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance" under the law requiring the issue of legal tenders.

It is the duty of congress to do something to remedy this condition of things, if it is nothing more than the appointment of an expert, nonpartisan monetary commission to consider and report upon it. The president has presented his plan, but he accuses congress that he is "prepared to cooperate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief." This is the patriotic spirit! Speaker Reed and his party associates cannot afford to refuse to meet the president half way.—N. Y. World.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—His famous courage has oozed out like Bob Acres'. Instead of a czar, he recalls the sultan, hedging this way and that.—Pittsburgh Post.

—Mr. McKinley is preparing his last annual message as governor. It is not probable that his next message will be addressed to congress.—Brooklyn Eagle.

—It is said that Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, is so afraid the presidential lightning will strike him that he wears a lightning rod on his ancient hat.—Atlanta Constitution.

—The republicans have discovered that a plurality can organize the United States senate. That's nothing; in 1877 they showed us that a minority can steal a president.—Albany Argus.

—The republicans do understand their business when it comes to counting out enough democrats to give them "working majorities" of congresses and legislatures.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—President Cleveland has left Washington to hunt ducks. His predecessor stayed in Washington and made ducks and drakes of the surplus Cleveland left in the treasury.—Albany Argus.

—Gen. Harrison's solicitude for the welfare of Messrs. Reed and McKinley makes him feel that no man who has not faced its pitfalls and snares ought to be exposed to the presidential office.—Albany Argus.

—President Cleveland expresses correct and genuine democratic doctrine on the tariff question. He makes it very plain in his message that the republican senators and representatives need waste no time in trying to restore McKinleyism.—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

—The republican critics of President Cleveland complain that he is away duck hunting at the time when Salisbury's Venezuela dispatch is awaiting his attention and the country wants to know what it contains. There is no hurry about the Venezuela matter. It has taken Great Britain over a year to place before the Venezuelan government its claim of \$60,000 for two members of the colonial police of Guiana arrested by Venezuelan soldiers as trespassers in the disputed territory. There is nothing about the Venezuela matter that will not keep while the president goes duck shooting several times.—Chicago Chronicle.

Ten-piece Chamber Setts at \$14.50 to \$15.

— AT —

Allen's Drug Store,

EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
Where You Can Find the Best of Everything in His Line.

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE

FILLMORE.

Miss Edith Day visited at Greencastle last week.
Our teachers attended the association last Friday and Saturday.
Mrs. Robinson and her daughter, Elmer, are visiting her son at Terre Haute.
Our schools closed last Thursday for a week's vacation.
Miss Ina Burks of Greencastle is visiting her brother Hiram Kidpath.
Miss Mattie Hemrick has gone home for a week's visit.
Mrs. Cline visited her daughter Mrs. Ragland last week.
Born to Omer Hall and wife on Dec. 16, a girl.
Morris Goodwin and daughter Mary visited Indianapolis last Saturday in the interest of Santa Claus.

MILL CREEK.

Plenty of rain and a general thaw out making the roads almost impassible.
Uncle Archie Scott, one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, died on the 19th, burial at Walnut Chapel.
Much interest was manifested during the six days debate held at Mill Creek church.
Ot Rector will become a citizen of Mill Creek soon.
The Baptist order says he done him up, the Christian order. Ditto.
H. H. Parker has his new well done.
No school during holidays.
Fat hogs are a scarce article.
Dora McAninch is convalescing slowly.
Sylvester Elliott is our stock dealer.
Gilbert Dorsett has taken a wife in the person of Ora Stringer.
No hog cholera now.
Caleb Bais was in these parts on the 29th.
Hiram Hurst has a new baby girl.
Large crowd at debate notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

STILESVILLE.

Albert Baldwin has returned from Milwaukee.
Alfred Crawford and wife spent Sunday with Clayton friends.
Mel McCamack would like to know who it was that stole his overcoat while in Indianapolis Thursday.
Lafayette Cosner will spend the winter with his sister Mrs. John Arnold, who lives near Danville.
Herk Tignor's percentage as a hunter has increased, he killed a rabbit.
Taiton Hendren is in Kentucky visiting relatives whom he has not seen for more than twenty years.
James Rogers is buying all the turkeys and more too so he says.
Thomas Broadstreet and wife of Broad Park were visiting relatives here Sunday.
Rev. Harding White is attending a series of meetings at Mt. Meridian.
Miss Maud Kreigh is the guest of Nellie George at Indianapolis.
Curtis Simms was circulating among friends the first of the week.
Big Thunder, the present speaker of the house of Rainmakers, has had the ring removed from Black Kettle's nose.
The Misses Laura and Bethena McCamack spent Sunday with friends in Mt. Meridian.
Miss Ethel Roberts has returned from Terre Haute.
Was that possum stolen or was it adopted?
George Snoddy who is attending college at Irvington, is spending the holidays with his aunt.
Phin Purcell of Clayton called on friends Monday.
Mrs. Joel Miller is visiting her parents near Fillmore.
Phillip Kreigh says if there is war with England he wants to go with Thos. Edison the great inventor.
Miss Nettie Hume is visiting her sister Mrs. Chas. Kelley at Greencastle.
Miss Ida Mosteller of Brazil is visiting Mrs. Cobble.
John Lane and Walter Buis were in town Saturday.
Messrs Full Jug and Empty Purse, the former of Coatesville and the latter of this place, have been giving the people a series of lectures on the subject of temperance.
Miss Gertrude Rogers of Cincinnati has been visiting friends at this place.
Worse than cholera. Alfred Cosner lost three fine hogs from the effects of hydrophobia, their actions were similar to those of a rabid dog.

A quiet wedding occurred at the residence of Rev. J. M. Tinscher Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, Mr. John Stout and Miss Stella Bresheam of Lake Valley, accompanied by about of friends.
A. A. Swope is spending Xmas at home.
The remains of Jink Hubble of Belle Union were interred at this cemetery Sunday; funeral at the Baptist church, by Rev. Thos. Sherrill.
The Misses Ida and Carrie Kreigh were at the city Monday.
To get the news read the DEMOCRAT.

PUTNAMVILLE.

Mrs. Bridges is still on the sick list.
R. H. Bowen has returned from Crawfordsville.
James T. Layman of Indianapolis was in our town one day last week.
Quite a reunion at the home of our neighbor John D. Hepler one day last

week in honor of their daughter who lives in Texas, now here on a visit. There were present five married daughters and their families, one single daughter, two sons and a lot of grand children. All the family were present except one son-in-law, Joseph Cromwell who was in Illinois. A nice time was had by all that were in attendance.
Walter Tyler of Indianapolis is visiting at Emmons Stokes his nephew.
The children of Mrs. Haymaker, from Indianapolis and Brazil, are spending Christmas with her at this place.
Doc Hurst and family are spending a few days with relatives about Terre Haute.
Preaching last Sunday at the M. E. church by the pastor, Rev. Stout. Christmas tree last night at the Bethel church.
A merry Christmas to the Editors and all readers of the DEMOCRAT.

BUENA VISTA.

Considerable complaint of colds and La grippe.
William Purcell is not able to work yet. We learn they are having a wonderful revival in the Methodist church at Coatesville. Let the good work go on. Fillmore could stand a little shaking up.

FOX RIDGE.

The series of meetings closed last Sunday night with eleven accessions.
Will Burk and Will Binkley are at home from Alexandria.
Alex. McMains and family visited in Illinois the past week.
J. F. Blackwell preached last Sunday night at the church.
Mrs. G. B. Parker is on the sick list.
Mrs. Albert Browning is visiting in Illinois.
Ezra Smith took Christmas at Fillmore.
Will McGill of Knightsville visited friends here Christmas.
Frank Crawley of Tuscola Illinois is visiting at R. W. Crawleys.
Charlie Fry, the brass room veteran of Cole Bros., after a few months recreation in a rural district, has moved back and resides on south Bloomington street in the house formerly occupied by C. Burks.
Happy New Year greeting to the DEMOCRAT and all its corresponding staff.

WAYFAIRER.

ROACHDALE.

Will Grider was at the State capital Monday.
Miss Nora Boyd came down from Indianapolis to spend Xmas with her parents.
Mrs. Harvey Crosby who has been quite sick with diphtheria, is convalescent.
Miss Cene Yelton, of Tuscola, visited friends here last week.
Miss Bettie Akers of the Indianapolis Business college, is visiting her parents.
Simon Barnes' little daughter has diphtheria.
Mrs. Frank Connor, of Indianapolis spent Tuesday with Mrs. Hymer.
Mrs. Dr. Heskett is visiting relatives at Fowler.
Mrs. Will Walsh of Amo is spending the week with relatives.
The Red Men will organize a lodge here Thursday January 2, 1896.
Mr. and Mrs. Smith have moved to their new cottage.
Mrs. S. J. Taylor and daughter are spending a few days with Arthur Taylor and wife at Indianapolis.
Charley Lane of Ladoga and Miss Della Allen of this place were married Wednesday, Robert Cline of Chicago is here.

RACCOON.

Sam Owens went to Danville Saturday and returned Monday.
Miss Emma Mitchell of Danville is visiting at Mr. Skillmans.
John Park and family spent Christmas at Morton.
The schools are enjoying a vacation this week. The teachers attended the association at Greencastle Friday and Saturday.
The Misses Nora and Belle Lockridge are home from school.
The Christmas tree at Parkersburg was a success.
The foreign policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney is meeting the hearty approval of all, democrats and republicans alike.
Our Sportsmen have been begging many rabbits and quail.
Mrs. Walden is reported convalescent.
Wm. McCray with his son Leon, visited at Willis McCoy's Friday and Saturday.
Charlie Allen's brother has been visiting him.
The waters of Raccoon have been swollen by the recent rains.
Dr. Summers will soon have a new office.
The merchants have been doing a big holiday business.
Bro. Wood filled his regular appointment here Sunday.

YAPVILLE.

Enoch Proctor and family of Buena Vista took birthday dinner with his mother, Mary Proctor, who was seventy-one years old Sunday.
Mrs. Bailey of Coatesville is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Browning and friends.
Several from our town took in the meeting at Greencastle Sunday and some attended the Union Chapel meeting at Bainbridge Sunday night.
If you wish anything in the toilet line, just call on Ola Miller as she is acting the saleslady for Lynn and Company now.
Oh! did you see Mr. Proctor sailing down

the road with that new buggy and horse bought of Mrs. Hickey?

George Wilson and family took dinner with Mr. Layman on Snyder Branch Sunday. James Trail and wife were guests of Chas. McFerran Sunday.

PLEASANT RIDGE.

A small child of Louis Herbert has been quite sick.
Wm. Harrison and family moved to Greencastle, having purchased a half interest in J. K. Jenkins' grocery and bakery.
The young folks of this vicinity enjoyed an oyster supper at Alcaney Farmer's last Saturday night.
May Taber of Washington township is visiting relatives here.
Mrs. W. H. Cunningham has returned from a few days visit with her sister Mrs. J. K. Jenking at Greencastle.
Jas. Bridgewater of Brazil, spent a few days with Alcaney Farmer last week.
Jacob Morrison and wife Sundayed at W. H. Cunningham's.
Hilda Reeves of Cloverdale visited her uncle Jas. Reeves this week.
W. H. Cunningham is at Indianapolis attending the State Teachers' association.
There was a Xmas tree at school No. 7 on Christmas.

OAKALLA.

Christmas tree and dance at Geo. Bells' Christmas eve. Dance at Henry Crose's Wednesday night.
J. V. Stewart took Christmas dinner with his mother at Fontanet.
Miss Lily Rule of Greencastle, spent Christmas at Sam Johnston's. Also Miss Frances Rule of Economy Indiana.
The quarries are idle at this writing.
C. L. Allen and wife started Thursday for Louisiana for the benefit of Mrs. Allens' health.
Mrs. Clara Spaulding the operator at this place has resigned for the winter, a man from Carbon taking her place.
The sick are some better at this time.

BAINBRIDGE.

Married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, of this place Friday evening, Dec. 20, their daughter Martha to Wm. H. Cohn of Monticello, which will be their future home. May joy and happiness attend them on the voyage of life is the wish of the brides many friends here. This union is somewhat romantic. The young people had been corresponding for about six months and had agreed to marry provided they were mutually pleased when they should meet. They first met last Tuesday and the highest expectations of both were realized. The wedding followed.

HAPPY HOLLOW.

Aaron and Robert Thomas report a good time at the debate.
Edward Fritts of Odgen Illinois is here to spend Christmas with his parents.
Quite an interesting entertainment was given at No. 7 school house on last Saturday evening, by Miss Lydia White and pupils. The Brunerstown string band furnished music for the occasion.
There was a Christmas tree at Lena M. E. church, and it was a success.
Oscar Thomas talks of going to Indianapolis to purchase an interest in a restaurant with his brother Henry.
Miss Rosa Thomas is blessed with the company of a painful felon on her hand.
Happy Hollow, has for the last few days been the scene of considerable excitement. The coal train and an east bound freight collided and engine 143 was thrown into the ditch and four cars were demolished. Soon a great crowd of rustics had assembled to view the mass of wreckage. It has been many years since such an accident has occurred here and we hope there will not be another soon.

Reese Wyat and family are visiting at Henry Moores.
Turkey dinner at Jessie Williams' Christmas.
Belle Union.
The Dailey and Williams debate has closed after six days searching the scriptures and earnestly pleading for the Master. Both contestants are able men and are deserving the praise and good wishes of all that heard them. Mr. Williams has been preaching for the people of Belle Union for over two years and is well beloved by his brethren. Also Mr. Dailey comes well recommended as a good and noble christian man. The difficulty now arises, after laying aside all prejudice and partiality, the writer is not able to tell who won the victory, but he can only say success to both. May a glorious Christmas and happy new year attend them as they go on in the discharge of their duties.

VISITORS THIS WEEK.

John Morris, Indianapolis.
Sanford Bell, Aroola, Illinois.
Emanuel Marquis, Jr., Indianapolis.
A. I. Doty, Indianapolis.
Carl Haster, Chicago.
Charles Masten and wife, Bloomington.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spurrier, Indianapolis.
Frank Knight, St. Louis.
John Keightley, Indianapolis.
Earl McKee, Indianapolis.
Jesse Lee, Jr., St. Louis.
At Parker Farrows—Mr. and Mrs. McNey, Paris, Ill.
At Dr. Hollingsworth's—Glen Hollingsworth, Chicago.
At Prof. Marquis—Miss Rosa Marquis, Tennessee.
Chas. Steele, Terre Haute.
At Geo. Henton's—Mr. and Mrs. Frakes, Bainbridge.
At Geo. Burroughs—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Frazier and Mrs. Emma Craig, Paris, Ill.
At J. McD. Hays—P. K. Buskirk and family, Bloomington.
At Walter Allen's—Mrs. Estill, Ohio.
Walter McCaughy, Russellville.
Scott Jackson, Indianapolis.
Wilbur Starr, Chicago.
At J. McD. Hays—Mrs. B. F. Hays and son, Worthington.
At Jerome Allen's—Miss Lillian Bovard, Los Angeles, Cal.
At Mrs. Ellen Sackett's—Miss Blanche Sackett, Cloverdale.
At Robert Hughes—Harry E. Bland, Sullivan.
At J. Vermillion's—Dr. Wolf, Brazil.
At Miss Nellie Hammond's—Mrs. Will Fletcher, Indianapolis.
At D. C. Donohue's—R. S. Tennant and family, Terre Haute.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

J. W. Cole has returned from his business trip in Iowa.
J. S. Dowling spent Sunday at Terre Haute.
Frank Cawley came home from St. Louis for the holidays.
Mrs. Will Maloney is visiting her parents at Indianapolis.
Miss Nellie Cooke of Logansport, is visiting her father Capt. J. V. Cook.
Miss Anna Stone is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ed Stone at Toledo, O.
J. A. Gainer and family of St. Louis, spent Christmas with John Cawley.
John M. Allen of Sullivan, is visiting his family.
Mrs. M. J. Beckett and children are visiting relatives at St. Joe, Michigan.
Miss Ella Alsopugh has returned home from Connorsville.
Miss Rose Joslin returned from Milwaukee for the holidays.
Miss Winfred Martin, of the DEMOCRAT, is visiting an aunt at Chicago.
Lawrence Goodbar an old Greencastle boy, is the guest of D. E. Williamson.
Miss Nellie Matson, who has been in Cincinnati taking voice culture, is spending the holidays with home folks.
Lafayette Heard: Miss Blanche Walton, of DePauw, is spending the holidays with her father. Miss Myrtle Switzer, of DePauw, is spending the holidays with her parents on the West Side.
Miss Alice Resor of the Rockport public schools, is spending her vacation with her sister, Miss Belle Resor in this city.
Miss Anna Gordon of Bainbridge, visited friends here this week.
Miss Flora Hays, who is taking kindergarten work in Indianapolis is visiting her father, F. A. Hays.
Mrs. E. Grantham spent the week in Cincinnati visiting her son James. Mr. Grantham spent Christmas at Roachdale.
Miss Anna Chaffee of the Paris, Ill., high school is spending her vacation with Capt. and Mrs. Chaffee.
Mrs. Capt. Lee and daughter Miss Maude, of New York, are the guests of relatives here. Ben Curtis is home from Louisville.
Mrs. Joe Bahr is visiting relatives at Crawfordsville.
Elder and Mrs. A. J. Frank spent the week at Plainsfield and Brownsburg.
Al Hirt saw the Atlanta exposition this week.
Miss Caroline Rowley, of the music school, is spending the holidays at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Mrs. Mansfield of the university, is at Atlanta.
Mrs. Morris Goodwin of Fillmore, visited friends this week and attended the meetings at the Christian church.
Rollo Siddons is spending the holidays with his sister Mrs. Leachman at Knightsville.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Griffith, of Indianapolis, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Brawner.
Mrs. Emeline McMullen, of Warden, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Jackson, of Indianapolis, Mrs. Thomas Jackson, of Danville, Ind., were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Bowen, of this city.
W. F. Gillespie, of Indianapolis, spent Christmas with relatives here.
Miss Mintie Allen, of Anderson, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Allen.
Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Donohue celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding Monday. Many guests were present.
B. F. Corwin and J. C. Baker were at Indianapolis on business Tuesday.
Harry and Fred Meltzer, of Chicago, visited their father Christmas.
Rev. S. S. Cryor, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, was the guest of Rev. W. K. Weaver one day this week.
Hon. C. B. Case entertained his cousin, Miss Bertha Higgins, of Mew Maysville, Tuesday at the Belnap House.
Clerk Darnall enjoyed his Christmas at Bainbridge and his deputy, Major Cullen, at Indianapolis.
C. B. Frazier and wife, and Mrs. Jno. Craig, of Paris, Ill., are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burroughs, at 108 West Daggy street.
Terre Haute Express: Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Greencastle, is visiting friends on North Eight street.
Mr. and Mrs. John Bowland, of Terre Haute, are visiting Thos. O'Connell.
Robert M. Black and family, of Oakland, Illinois, are visiting relatives here.
Omer Newhouse ate Christmas turkey with John Hunt at Plainsfield.
Mrs. Elizabeth Eads is visiting in Indianapolis.
C. E. McKee, secretary of the Typographical union, No. 1, at Indianapolis, is visiting friends and relatives here.

NORTH GREENCASLE.

Visitors this week: At Tim Murphy's—Pat Callahan and wife, Terre Haute; at Joe Friend's—his daughter Allie, of Ellwood; at M. Neelan's—J. B. Sage and wife, Brightwood; at Wm. Callahan's—Miss Josie Enright, Hammond.
The shooting match given by Wm. Thompson Christmas was a complete success. The attendance was large.
Both the Big Four and Monon paid their employees Monday.
Daniel Kelly had two of his horses killed Saturday by a Big Four train.

SOUTH GREENCASLE.

Ira Elliott, of Louisville, is visiting relatives here.
Ed Crawley is visiting friends in Brazil.
John O'Connell has returned from his Bloomington trip. Ask him about it.
Ara Davenport is visiting in Illinois.

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

The A. M. E. church had a Christmas tree Christmas eve. The M. E. church had one Christmas day. The Baptist church will distribute candy, etc., New Year's eve.
The Silver Leaf concert Monday night was a complete success. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The program was rendered without a hitch and the famous Silver Leaf quartette, with Prof. Horney as leader, crowned themselves with glory. Enough money was raised to hire a teacher for the band and the Silver Leaf expects to rank among the foremost bands of the state by next spring.



EVERYBODY IS ON TO IT

BATTLE AX

PLUG

THE
LARGEST PIECE OF
GOOD TOBACCO
EVER SOLD FOR THE MONEY

CHEAP CASH STORE

Some of the Bargains to be had at the "Place to buy."

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Men's Shoes.....	worth \$2.50	\$1.98	Men's Rubbers.....	worth .75	.65
Women's ".....	" 1.75	1.48	Women's Rubbers.....	" 1.25	1.00
Women's ".....	" 2.25	1.98	Candee & Boston.....	" .50	.42
Women's ".....	" 2.00	1.68	Women's Rubbers.....	" .50	.40
Women's ".....	" 1.75	1.48	Corset.....	" .75	.50
Women's ".....	" 1.25	1.00	Men's toe rubbers....	" .45	.40
Men's Rubber Boots....	" 3.00	2.75	Knit drawers.....	" .50	.38
Men's Rubber Boots....	" 2.50	2.25	Shirts.....	" .50	.38
Men's Rubber Boots....	" 1.50	1.25	Stockinet.....	" .15	.12

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

G A C Ex. C.....	\$1.00	Lard.....	8 and 9c
Sugar 18, 19, 20 and 21.....	12c	Meal, per peck.....	12c
Best coffee, bulk.....	27c	Coal oil.....	12c
Flour, per sack.....	45 and 50c	Can corn.....	10c
Flour, per barrel.....	3.50	Table apricots.....	5c
Flour, per best patent.....	4.00	Raisins, fine.....	25c
Coffee, Lion, Arbuckles, XXXX, bucket and tea pot.....	22c	Pint bottle catsup 10c, 3 for.....	25c
Bacon.....	8 and 9c	3 pound Michigan butter crackers.....	10c
		Salt, per barrel.....	95c

RILEY & CO.

715 Main St. Telephone 51. South Greencastle.

THE GLOBE STORE

7c Canton Flannel for 6c,	10c Canton Flannel for 7c.
12c Canton Flannel for 8c,	Good Machine Thread, 2c,
Good Linen Thread, 2c,	Ladies' Woolen Hose, 10c,
Men's Suspenders, per pair, 7c,	Good Stationery, per box, 5c.
Dress Gingham, 4c,	Perfumes, 15c bottle, 5c,
Perfumes, 25c bottle, 15c,	Ladies' Shoes, fine, - -
Children's Shoes, fine, 20c and up,	- 85c to \$3.00.

And all other Goods usually found in a General Merchandise Store, in proportion to the above prices. Call and see, and be convinced.

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Cor. Ohio and Main Sts.

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Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. Office at Cooper Bros. Livery Stable Greencastle, Ind. All calls, day and night promptly attended. Firing and Surgery specialty. 11-1f

BIG FOUR HOLIDAY RATES.

One and one third fare Dec. 24, 25, and Jan. 1st to stations on Big Four; B. and O. S. W. via Pana and North Vernon; B. & O. via Columbus; C. & O. via Cincinnati; C. & E. via Bolivar and Marion; C. & G. T. via Granger; C. & N. W. via Benton Harbor; C. H. & D. via Indianapolis and Sidney; C. J. & M., C. A. & C., C. L. & W., C. H. V. & T. and E. & T. H. via Terre Haute; F. W. C. & L. via Muncie; G. R. & I. via Winchester; J. L. & St. L. via Litchfield; L. E. & W. via Indianapolis and Muncie; L. S. & M. S. via Cleveland and Elkhart; Michigan Central via Niles; N. Y. C. & S. L., N. Y. L. E. & W., N. & W., Ohio Central, O. S., P. D. & E., T. S. L. & K. C. and some others. F. P. Huestis, Agt.

MONON EXCURSIONS.

To Atlanta Ga. and return rate Dec. 16 th \$14.25, Dec. 20th \$12.15 other dates \$18.60.

Holiday rates Dec. 24 25 and 31st, January 1st, good returning until and including January 2.

Holiday rates will be given students to cover the vacation period upon presentation of proper certificates.

J. A. Michael, Agt.

George M. Black (Little George) is again operating the feed and livery stable at his old stand, northeast corner of the public square. Give him a call. 10-tf

Roberts has gone south. He will thereafter be found at No. 8 south Jackson street with a fine lot of lunch, cigars, tobacco and confectionary. Open all night. 43-tf

Farmers, when in Greencastle go to Thos. Bivins Livery Barn, west of Haspel's meat market. Hitching in 10 cts; feed, 20 cts. 41-tf